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INDIA, DPRK SIGN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION PACT

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Feb 4 -- A protocol for cooperation between India and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the fields of agricultural research and education and irrigation was signed here today.

The protocol envisages long-term cooperation in the fields of agricultural research, education and training and improvement of the production technique. Besides, irrigation and water resources development is included.

The protocol was signed by Mr O P Gautam, secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, and Mr C C Patel, secretary, Ministry of Irrigation, on behalf of the Government of India and Mr Choi Hi Jun, vice-chairman, Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The protocol was signed in the presence of Mr So Guan Hi, Vice-Premier, Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mr Birendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation.

The protocol includes the exchange of scientific personnel, exchange of germ-plasm and breeding material including seed and plant materials, exchange of scientific literature and information and methodology in the fields of agriculture and irrigation. Besides, import and export of scientific equipments required in the programme and mutually agreed upon and grant of fellowships to scientific personnel of both countries are included.

The protocol will be implemented through annual work-plans, to be formulated jointly by the two Governments. Under the agreement, the two Governments will facilitate the establishment of inter-institutional links between their respective scientific research institutes and centres.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr Birendra Singh said that the visit of the Korean delegation and the signing of the protocol had brought the two non-aligned countries closer and would strengthen the ties between them. The protocol was only the beginning of a move for greater cooperation between the two countries, he added.

Mr So Guan Hi expressed his appreciation of Indian technology and skill, which were evident from the building of dams like the Nagarjunsagar in Andhra Pradesh.

CSO: 4220

## AUSTRALIA

### POLAR SHIP LEAVES FOR ANTARCTIC KRILL STUDY

Melbourne THE AGE in English 9 Jan 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Australia's polar ship Nella Dan, leaves for the Antarctic today to research a tiny marine creature which could become the food of the future.

Now specially-equipped ships from each of the 11 countries are taking part in an international exercise believed to be unprecedented in marine biology. All of the information collected by the ships will be pooled and analysed.

Countries taking part are West Germany, Argentina, Chile, France, Japan, Poland, South Africa, the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States and Australia.

The Australian Government gave its approval last May. Since then, there has been frantic preparation to get the Nella Dan re-equipped and ready to leave. Alterations to the ship have cost \$1.2 million and the whole project will cost \$2 million.

One of the big costs is the specialised equipment. A newly developed echo-sounding device will be used for the first time in the Antarctic. The device will give readings on numbers of krill and their depth.

Some unexpected problems have had to be solved to get the ship ready in time. The Nella Dan has been doing the Antarctic run since it was launched 19 years ago and it operates only on alternating current. All of the new equipment had to work on direct current. So a DC generator had to be installed.

The ship has also been fitted with trawling equipment to collect samples and three areas have been converted to compact laboratories.

CSO: 4220

## HOME MINISTER TELLS DANGERS OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Feb 81 p 4

[Text]

RANGOON, Feb. 4.—The Burmese Home Minister, Brigadier Sein Lwin, has warned that malpractices by corrupt immigration officials could endanger the existence of Burma's indigenous people, reports Reuter.

The Minister told a conference of immigration officials that history showed dangers of a people being overwhelmed and devoured by another. There are instances of newly arrived stronger races oppressing, overwhelming and mixing blood with the original races, forcing them out of existence", he said.

The Minister said Burma as a country would disappear and its

original races become museum pieces if immigration officials continued to let illegal immigrants into the country and have them registered as citizens for the sake of a small bribe of 500 kyats (70 dollars) a person.

He asked the Immigration Department to take a long view and look 40 or 50 years ahead. "Otherwise", he said, "in about 50 years time, one would have to ask what a Burmese or a Karen looks like".

Most of Burma's 32 million people are indigenous races such as Burmese, Shans, Karens, Kachins, Kayahs, Mons, Chins and Arakanese, but there are hundreds of thousands of registered and unregistered aliens. Exact figures are not available but people of Bengali descent living in the Maungdaw and Buthidaung areas, in the western State of Arakan on the Bangladesh border, form the largest group of registered and illegal aliens.

Burma had to take back nearly 187,000 of those who fled to Bangladesh in 1978. They accused Burmese troops of rape and looting, but the Government maintained they had fled to escape periodic immigration checks.

President Ne Win and his Bangladesh counterpart, Mr Ziaur Rahman intervened personally to work out a peaceful settlement of the problem which became an international issue. Ethnic Chinese are estimated at some 100,000. They have shown greater resilience than Indians in surviving Burma's sweeping nationalization of private business. They continue as small retail traders and owners of coffee houses and restaurants.

There was an exodus from Burma of some 100,000 Indians after their import and export business, houses and factories producing textiles, matches and umbrellas were taken over by the State under the nationalization laws in 1964. Less than 100,000 poorer-class Indians remain in Burma making a living from menial jobs.

For centuries, the fear of indigenous people of this small country has been strong migratory pressures from big and densely populated neighbours such as India and China. To counter illegal immigration, the Government began a countrywide national registration programme in 1958. General Sein Lwin said there were problems in the task and in issuing identity cards to citizens and aliens because it took place at a "time of upheavals and unrest".

A new citizenship law is being drafted and is expected to be passed by Parliament next year. Officials hope it will help solve immigration problems. The law aims at simplifying the process of granting or rejecting citizenship to aliens by cutting through the present legal and bureaucratic maze.

CSO: 4220



## NORTHEASTERN POWER MINISTERS MEET IN CALCUTTA

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 8 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Calcutta, Feb 7.

The Power Ministers' conference of the North-Eastern region held in Calcutta today decided to raise the capacity of power generation in the North-East from the present 340 MW to 1000 MW by 1984-85. The rate of growth in the North-East would be 40 per cent against the all-India average rate of growth of 11 per cent. At present, the per capita power consumption in the North-East is 30 KWH against the All-India average of 135 KWH.

Briefing newsmen after the conference, Mr D V Kapoor, Secretary in the Power Department of the Union Ministry for Energy, said that such conferences of Power Ministers were being held in all the five power regions of the country.

Mr Kapoor said of the total additional capacity being built up in the North-East, 430 MW would be from hydel sources and the rest from thermal.

During the Sixth Plan period, a capacity of 20,000 MW was being added to the existing 29,000 MW of power in the country. In the Sixth Plan, of the total additional capacity, 75 per cent would be thermal and 25 per cent hydel. In the projected Seventh Plan, another 28,000 MW would be added, of which 50 per cent would be thermal and 50 per cent hydel.

Mr Kapoor said the Power Department was also preparing a 15-year plan for power development. In the whole scheme of things, special efforts would be made to harness the hydel potential in the country. According to the present estimate, the hydel potential in the country was 75,000 MW, of which 20,000 MW could be harnessed in the North-East.

He said that by holding such conferences better results were being achieved. In November 1980 thermal power generation recorded a 21 per cent rise from the corresponding period of 1979, in December 1980 there was 22 per cent increase and in January 1981 the rise was 15 per cent over January 1980.

Mr Kapoor said that yet another Central agency was being set up for assisting the various power regions in the country in technical and other matters. The North-East would receive assistance from this Central agency as and when asked for.

He informed newsmen that in the programme for power development in the North-East, measures were being taken to instal as many as seven gas turbines also. The turbines would be worked by natural gas which was found in abundance in both Assam and Tripura.



## SUPREME COURT CONCERNED OVER JUSTICE IN BIHAR

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, Feb 4--The Supreme Court today expressed concern over "the disturbing state of affairs with regard to administration of justice in Bihar" and issued specific directions to the State Government and the lower judiciary to dispose of the cases of thousands of undertrial prisoners", reports PTI.

The court passed the order on a letter written by a lady social scientist, which the court treated as a habeas corpus petition, informing the court that four tribal youth were lodged in one of the jails in Santhalpargana district of Bihar without trial for more than eight years.

A Division Bench of the court comprising Mr Justice P N Bhagwati and Mr Justice Baharul Islam, took note of the State Government's plea that speedy trial had not been possible because of lack of adequate number of courts and judicial officers in Bihar. They observed "we will have to consider whether the Supreme Court can pass directions for more courts and judges under Article 21 of the Constitution for speedy trial".

The court said that list of undertrial prisoners from 50 jails in Bihar has already been supplied to the court and according to Mr K G Bhagat, counsel for Bihar, 14 more jails were still to provide the list.

There were more than 1,800 cases in which trial had not yet commenced even after 12 months of their committal to sessions, the court said quoting from the statement sent to it by Patna High Court and various session courts as per its directions.

Directing that copies of the statement be supplied to Mr Y S Chitala, counsel for the petitioners and Mr Bhagat, the court requested them to assist the court in formulating guidelines for speedy trial.

Quoting from the list of undertrials, the court pointed out that there were several prisoners without trial for more than seven years, including one person in jail for 14 years. There were others, the court said, who were in jails without trial for five years.

The court said it would like Patna High court to intimate to it within 10 days why trial had not commenced in case of such prisoners for more than five years.

The court asked the sessions courts in the State to inform the Supreme Court whether any application for bail had been moved on behalf of these under trials and if so why they were not released.

It further asked the judicial magistrates in the State whether these undertrials had been regularly produced before them after every 14 days for judicial remand and to State reasons given by the police for such remands

CSO: 4220

## MARATHI PARLEY REPORTEDLY CONGRESS(I)-DOMINATED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 6 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Bombay, Feb. 5.--The three-day Marathi Literature Conference, which was expected to protest against the State Government's interference in sponsoring literary awards, instead passed two special resolutions congratulating the Chief Minister, Mr. A. R. Antulay.

However, to pacify the hardliners, who are piqued over the Government's attitude, the conference passed another resolution pointing out the "dissatisfaction" in the literary field over the awards controversy and suggested that the Government entrust the function of deciding the awards to an autonomous institution. The conference also suggested that writers disassociate themselves from Government sponsored awards if such an autonomous institution was not created.

Thus the deliberations in the conference have poured cold water over the high-pitched controversy over the literary awards. Some writers feel that the two special resolutions congratulating Mr Antulay imply abject humiliation of the literary community as a whole and endorsement of Mr Antulay's stand. The resolutions thank the Chief Minister for donating a handsome amount to the conference and creating a body called the Indira Pratibha Pratishthan.

The conference was inaugurated by the Union Minister, Mr Vasant Sathé, whose views on freedom of artistic expression had become well known at the time of the controversy over the play Ghashiram Kotwal. The chairman of the reception committee was a Congress(I) leader, and a former Minister. On the platform were several other ruling party leaders, among them the local legislator, and Minister from the district.

An observer remarked that it was as if by accident that the conference president, Mr G. N. Dandekar, and the former president, Mr G. B. Sardar, were seen on the dais.

The subjects committee which approves the drafts of resolutions to be passed at the conference was also overwhelmingly dominated by Congress(I) leaders or non-writer members having close affiliations with the ruling party. In the circumstances, it was next to impossible to get a resolution, protesting against the Government approved by the committee. At one stage when the partisans of the protest resolution threatened to take the issue to a general convention, subtle

hints were said to have been given that Akola, the venue of the convention, was the stronghold of the ruling party and as such it would be dangerous to antagonize it.

A significant feature of the conference was that most of the top-ranking writers were conspicuous by their absence. In fact, every year more and more writers have been abstaining from the conference indicating its declining prestige.

CSO: 4220

INDIA

#### RAJASTHAN CABINET ADDS THREE NEW MINISTERS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 11 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Jaipur, Feb. 10.--Two Ministers of State and a Deputy Minister were inducted into the Rajasthan Cabinet at a hurriedly arranged swearing-in ceremony at the Raj Bhavan last night, reports UNI.

They are: Mr Ram Kishan (MLA from Ladpura in Kota District) and Mr Chansi Ram Yadav (MLA from Mandawar in Alwar district)--both Ministers of State--and Mr Iswar Lal Saini (MLA from Lakehmangarh in Alwar district)--Deputy Minister. With this, the strength of the Cabinet has risen to 12.

The Governor, Mr Raghukul Tilak, administered the oath of office and secrecy of the three Ministers in Hindi. Besides the Chief Minister, Mr Jagannath Pahadia, the Chief Justice, Cabinet Ministers, MPs and MLAs were present.

Mr Pahadia later told reporters that two more Ministers of State who were to be included in the Cabinet "could not be traced". When pressed for their names, he quipped: "Why are you so anxious. Please wait for some time".

Mr Pahadia said that the Cabinet would be further expanded before the budget session beginning on February 20. "That will be a broad-based list", he added.

CSO: 4220

## VICE ADMIRAL AWATI TAKES OVER WESTERN COMMAND

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Bombay, January 31: Vice-Admiral Manohar Pralhad Awati took over as the Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Naval Command, from Vice-Admiral V E C Barboza this morning.

Admiral Awati, on arrival on INS "Angre", was received by Admiral Barboza. He inspected a guard of honour and was later introduced to the senior staff officers. After this the formal signing ceremony took place.

Commissioned into the then Royal Indian Navy in May 1948, Admiral Awati is a graduate of the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington, and the Royal College of Defence Studies, London. He is a specialist in signal communication. He received the "colours" for the navy from the President in May 1951.

Prior to the present appointment, Admiral Awati was chief of personnel at the Naval Headquarters. He was assistant naval adviser to the Indian high commission in UK. He has commanded INS "Betwa," "Tir", "Mysore" and "Kamorta". As commanding officer of INS "Kamorta", he saw action in the Bay of Bengal during the 1971 for which he was awarded the Vir Chakra.

Admiral Awati was also commandant of the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, and flag officer commanding, Western Fleet.

CSO: 4220

## NOMINATION OF SHEIKH'S SON CAUSES ANXIETY

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] Jammu, January 31. Recent events in Jammu and Kashmir have created the impression that not only the state may head for another period of political uncertainty but also that the already fragile relationship between the ruling National Conference and the Congress (I) will become more brittle. This apprehension follows the Sheikh's announcement declaring his eldest son, Dr Farooq Abdullah MP, as his successor as party chief.

Not content with emerging as the eventual winner in the race for dynastic succession, Dr. Farooq Abdullah has gone on record with statements which could only mean putting the clock back regarding the constitutional relationship of Jammu and Kashmir with the Indian Union. The Youth Federation faction, over which he presides, has openly demanded a return to the pre-1953 constitutional position which obtained prior to the Sheikh's arrest in August that year.

Though Dr Abdullah attempted to clarify that he was not a party to this resolution, his explanation appears unconvincing in the light of his subsequent statements. Later, he justified the Pakistani efforts to possess a nuclear bomb on the ground that India already had exploded such a device.

## NC's Future

These and other remarks have to be read against the background of the politics in the Kashmir valley. This is the sort of populism which sustained the ruling party in its years in the political wilderness. Even as late as the 1977 assembly elections, one of the most potent slogans of the ruling party which pumped home in the valley was the reopening of Rawalpindi road.

The airing of these shibboleths has naturally created an apprehension in the minds of the opposition parties, particularly in the Jammu region, and doubts about the future course the National Conference will take under the leadership of Dr Abdullah. He is expected to become the party chief sometime in the first week of March, after organisational elections.



Earlier this month, taking the opportunity furnished by a news agency story based on an interview given by the chief minister to an Urdu daily of Srinagar, the Sheikh clarified that he was not quitting politics but only the presidentship of the party. In an oblique hint at his son, he hoped that the younger generation would come forward to shoulder positions of responsibility. Subsequently, he openly declared Dr Farooq Abdullah his successor on the first Friday following the birth anniversary of the Prophet.

The occasion and the place of announcement needs to be noted. The congregation gathered at the Hazratbal shrine, the holiest in the valley, cheered when the Sheikh sought its endorsement of his decision.

Though known to be acid-tongued, Mr G M Shah, a former government employee, has far more administrative and political experience than Dr Farooq Abdullah. It is apparently his long-admitted inexperience in this field which made the Sheikh decide on a gradual transfer of power during his lifetime. From the wings, the Sheikh would like to ensure a smooth succession.

Where do these developments leave Mr Shah? At one time, because of his personality, he was supposed to have an inside track in the struggle for dynastic succession. He has adopted an extremely low profile since the Sheikh's declaration.

According to reports, Mr Shah was not present at the Hazratbal shrine when the announcement about Dr Farooq Abdullah's succession was made. The Sheikh was prompted to act, according to reports circulating here, on account of Mr Shah's behaviour during his illness and convalescence in New Delhi last year.

Reports had reached him that Mr Shah had virtually donned the mantle of chief minister and some ministerial colleagues had not taken kindly to this. Even officials had started becoming more deferential to him. The rank and file of the National Conference, barring Mr Shah's supporters, have generally acquiesced in the Sheikh's decision in view of the enormous prestige and reverence he commands.

Thus, the way seems clear for Dr Farooq Abdullah to take over as chief minister after the 1982 assembly elections. Dissent from any ambitious ministerial colleague aspiring to the post can be quickly quelled. The Sheikh still carries their resignations submitted a year ago following his avowal to streamline and make his council of ministers more efficient.

Any dissension in the National Conference over the succession issue is likely to be exploited by the state Congress(I), which has already launched a campaign against the Sheikh for his "non-performance, corruption and dynastic rule."

CSO: 4220



MARXIST LEADERS SAID TO OBJECT TO PRC STANCE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 4 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Calcutta, Feb 3 -- It is reliably learnt that before Mr Promode Dasgupta and Mr H S Surjeet, CPI-M Polit Bureau members visited Vietnam Kampuchea and Laos, some Chinese officials had met the top leaders of the Bengal party.

The CP-M leaders of Bengal reportedly told the Chinese officials that they did not accept the Chinese characterisation of the Soviet Union as a "social imperialism" but fail to understand how a highly developed socialist economy, which is helping not only the socialist bloc but also the anti-imperialist countries could be so branded.

Without committing themselves on this issue, the Chinese emissaries were reported to have conceded that their party has blundered on many matters and much of these errors are being rectified. There is nothing new in this general acknowledgement of Maoist errors, now being drummed internationally, but the significance lies in the discussonal context.

Equally significant is the fact that on his return from Vietnam etc, Mr Promode Dasgupta not merely told the press that in countries like Kumpuchea, anti-China sentiment is predominant but added that this was hardly surprising in a country where there is not a single family which has not lost at least two members due to the Pol Pot butchery. True, for obvious reasons Mr Dasgupta did not stress the fact that the anti-Chinese feeling in the entire Indo-Chinese area stem from the role China and the local Maoists like Pol Pot played in this region, but the implication was lucid enough.

Actually, many important State CP-M leaders have started discussing the implications of Mr Dasgupta's observations, particularly in the context of the scheduled Polit Bureau meeting followed by the central committee meetings in New Delhi.

CSO: 4220

## MOSCOW EXPECTED TO INCREASE PURCHASES FROM INDIA

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 4 Feb 81 p 5

[Text]

A Soviet high-power delegation will visit India shortly to finalize a contract for purchase of forgings and castings worth Rs 120 crore. The Soviet Union is also expected to double its purchase of engineering goods from India under the Sixth Trade Agreement signed in December 1980.

This was revealed by Mr George S Schukin, Deputy Head General Department for Import of Machinery and Equipment, in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Addressing a meeting organized by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry in New Delhi on Tuesday, Mr Schukin

said further discussions and negotiations for the purchase of Indian equipment and machinery would take place after the delegation led by him to the Fourth Engineering Trade Fair conveys its assessment to the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Mr Schukin said specific areas of Soviet interest included wagons, turbine machinery, trucks, buses, packaging machinery, rubber belts and machinery, electronics, domestic refrigerators and electric motors.

During his stay the delegation would visit various industrial centres in the country.

CSO: 4220

## INDIA

### OVERALL EXPANSION OF INDO-SOVIET TRADE SEEN

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Calcutta, Feb. 5

India's trade relations with the Soviet Union and expanding sharply not only in the traditional fields but even in the hitherto non-traditional areas. [as published]

For instance, export of cosmetics, dyestuffs, pharmaceutical products etc to the Soviet Union in 1978-79 was barely to the tune of Rs 20 crore.

This year cosmetics manufacturers on their own have contracted orders estimated at Rs 110 crores from the Soviets. By the end of March in fact cosmetics valued at Rs 40 crores will be exported to the USSR. Toilet soap, face powders, face creams and detergent are the main items in this export list.

The Soviet Union has reportedly placed orders worth Rs 10 crore with some leading dyestuff manufacturers. The demand is mainly for direct dyes.

A related new development is that the India-based multi-national pharmaceutical companies like Hoechst, Ciba-Geigy, Merck etc are keenly competing for export to the Soviet Union. The major part of Rs 6.6 crore export achievement of Hoechst in 1979-80 is accounted in terms of the Soviet intake.

Ciba-Geigy likewise exported Rs 3 crores worth drug formulations to USSR from its Kandla unit. Merck has secured orders estimated at Rs 2 crore. Companies like Sandoz and Cipla laboratories have also reportedly got export orders.

CSO: 4220

## TRIPARTITE TRADE UNION PARLEY PLANNED FOR MAY

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Feb 81 pp 1, 7

[Text]

**T**HE national tripartite labour conference will be called in the third week of May soon after the Budget session of Parliament is over.

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This was decided at a meeting between Labour Minister N D Tiwari and the representatives of the five Central trade union organisations on Friday.

At the meeting, Mr Tiwari suggested that the two contentious issues relating to representation of trade union centres at various national and international forums and verification should be entrusted to a committee of trade union leaders with Labour Secretary as its convener.

He said the committee could thrash out the two long-pending controversial issues outside the tripartite conference, which could then devote itself to other labour policy issues.

The composition of the workers' group at the May conference was left to be decided by the Government taking into account various factors.

At the meeting with INTUC, AITUC, HMS, BMS and CITU held in May 1980, it was decided that the organisations would be meeting among themselves to consider the question of verification of membership and representation on tripartite bodies. Since no such discussions could take place, the organisations were not able to project a common stand and explain their

respective viewpoints. The organisations agreed to the suggestion of the Labour Minister that further discussion on these points and on the composition of the regular Indian labour conference should be held to come to a consensus. Labour Secretary B G Deshmukh would meet and hold discussions with the top leaders of the organisations in this regard.

Welcoming the trade union representatives, Mr Tiwari stressed the importance of finding a solution to the question of verification and representation on the tripartites so that various other important matters in the

labour field could be discussed and settled at the national tripartite. The Minister hoped that during the meeting with secretary, it would be possible to reach agreed conclusions.

Those present at the meeting were Shri Raja Kulkarni and Mr Ram Lal Thakar (INTUC), Mr T N Sidhanta and Mr Inderjit Gupta (AITUC), Mr Ram Naresh Singh and Mr Om Parkash Aghi (BMS), Mr B M Toofan and Mr Vasant Khanolkar (HMS), Mr M K Pandhe and Mr Nrisinghar Chakravarty (CITU).

CSO: 4220

## BHARATIYA JANATA CALLS FOR ELECTORAL LAW REFORM

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 3 Feb 81 p 12

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.—The national convention of Bharatiya Janata Party legislators which ended at Bhopal yesterday expressed deep disquiet over the growing influence of money in elections, and urged immediate reforms in the electoral law to curb this.

Mr L. K. Advani, the party general secretary, said BJP legislators felt that there should be no more delay in drawing up a scheme for public funding of elections. Election expenses should be regarded as a legitimate charge on the public exchequer.

The convention pointed that the financing of elections by the public had been successfully carried out in several countries, like West Germany and Japan. The Janata Government had drawn up a scheme in this regard and had intended to initiate necessary legislation after consulting the Opposition. The present chief election commissioner also favoured the proposal.

The BJP convention urged reducing the voting age from 21 to 18 years. It also suggested that a body of experts be set up to examine the possibility of overhauling the electoral system. This was one of the unanimous recommendations of the joint parliamentary committee on electoral reforms constituted a few years back.

## JANATA CONVENTION

The three-day national convention of the Janata Party, beginning at Sarnath (Varanasi) on Friday, has sought the blessings of the elder statesman of the country—Acharva J. B. Kripalani, Mrs Vijaylaxmi Pandit, Mr Achyut Patwardhan, Mr V. M. Tarkunde and Mr Ram Nandan Mishra.

The Janata Party has extended invitations to Mr Nijalingappa, Mr H. V. Kamath, Mr P. C. Sen, Mr S. M. Joshi and Mr Asoka Mehta.

The party general secretary, Mr Surendra Mohan, said it was not

true that Mr Raj Narain and Mr H. N. Banuguna had been invited.

On the day of the plenary session, the Janata president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, is to lead a huge procession comprising 500 motor-cycles and 5,000 bicycles. About 50,000 delegates and visitors are expected to attend the session.

Mr Surendra Mohan said grain and money were pouring in for the session. Two thousand families in Ghazipur have donated Rs 5 each and the people of Maharajganj have presented to Mr Chandra Shekhar Rs 15,000, mostly in small coins. About 85 truck-loads of foodgrain have been promised by the people in various districts of U.P., Bihar and some areas of Madhya Pradesh.

The general secretary said so far only Mr Chandra Shekhar has been proposed for the post of president. The last date for filing nominations is Thursday. Mr Subramanian Swamy announced last week that he would be one of the candidates for the post.

## COMMERCE MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES IN FRG REPORTED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

HAMBURG, Feb 1 (PTI):

**INDIA'S Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee yesterday strongly pleaded for the liberalisation of trade relations between the developed and developing worlds in general, and India and West Germany in particular.**

Speaking at a function in the city state of Hamburg here, the Commerce Minister emphasised the need for expanding areas of growth for Indian exports in order to help India retain and strengthen its liberal import policies.

Mr Mukherjee's forceful plea for liberal international trade relations was reciprocated with an 'emphatic affirmation by Mr Steinert, Senator for Economy and deputy leader of the ruling Socialist Democratic Party.

Mr Steinert said Hamburg 'firmly refused to countenance protectionist tendencies in what ever form they appeared'.

The Commerce Minister also made references to the historic ties between Federal Republic of Germany and India which, he said, were built on sound foundations of common aspirations for peace and mutual understanding among people of the world.

During his stay here Mr Mukherjee held discussions with leading officials-in-charge of Hamburg port, through which one quarter of Indian exports to FRG are channelled.

The Minister had separate meetings with leading members of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce and had wide-ranging discussions on matters relating to India's trade and investment policies.

He also had discussions with representatives of the carpet trade and is scheduled to have further discussions with members of the German Tea Council, a body in which India and Germany have cooperated for over 20 years.

Earlier, in Bonn Mr Mukherjee also met Count Lambsdorff, Minister for Economy in the Federal Government discussions covered a review of the Indo-German bilateral trade and ways and means of increasing the volume of trade.

While thanking FRG Government for their liberal approach towards trade, Mr Mukherjee sought their assistance for an open international trading system in the EEC. Count Lambsdorff assured Mr Mukherjee that FRG in principle supported the open trading system and was not in favour of 'protectionist policies'.

## SIXTH PLAN PROJECTIONS FOR ENERGY NEEDS TOLD

## Oil Production, Sales

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Feb 81 p 5

[Text]

**OILS** imports are likely to continue at the present rate of requirements though indigenous production will have gone up from 25.83 million tonnes to 35.34 million tonnes by 1984-85, according to Sixth Plan projections,

reports PTI.

India is importing 18.3 million tonnes of crude and 6.4 million tonnes of petroleum products this year at a cost which is expected to touch Rs 6,000 crore.

The Sixth Plan has given high priority to energy and has made the highest sectoral allocation of Rs 18,333 crore. Emphasis has been given to the indigenous production of

crude and follow up of appropriate pricing policy in respect of oil and coal and development of more power with a shift to coal, thermal and hydel power.

The growth rate of petroleum products is also expected to go up by nine per cent.

The projections show that the present refining capacity which stood at 37.80 million tonnes in 1979-80 will go up to 45.55 million tonnes by 1984-85. The crude

throughout for the refineries which was 27.47 million tonnes in 1979-80 (including imports) will go up to 38 million tonnes by the end of the Sixth Plan.

In regard to products, substantial deficits are expected in the middle distillates and heavy ends. Production of high distillates would be sufficient to meet the domestic demands and marginal surpluses for export can be expected at the end of the Plan.

## Solar Cell Production

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Feb 81 p 5

[Text]

**AS PART** of the effort to harness solar energy, India would go in a big way to manufacture solar cells during the Sixth Plan period, according to Mr U V Waris, managing director of the Public sector Central Electronics Limited (CEL), reports UNI.

Mr Waris told a team of newsmen who visited the plant at Meerut (UP) that Rs 15 crore had been set apart for this project in the Sixth Plan. He said that the CEL was presently engaged in solar plant production of solar cells from a technology developed by the National Physical Laboratory. He said the cells produced at the plant had now an efficiency of 15 per cent. It would be improved soon to achieve an efficiency of

25 per cent, which would compare well with international sources.

Mr Waris hoped that commercial production of solar cells would start by 1985.

At present, the CEL solar cells were based on the silicon technology. Since silicon wafers have to be imported at high costs, the Government was also considering the manufacturing of silicon wafers in the country during the Sixth Plan.

Mr Waris said the cost of electronic components in India was double that of international prices because of low production volume and heavy import duty on raw material. He said for a long time, India was mainly concentrating on consumer electronics. Now however the Government was focusing its attention on component electronics

With the volume of production going up it would be possible to reduce the cost of electronic goods he said.

**CAPITAL — INTENSIVE**

Another factor that had hampered the development of electronics industry in the country was its capital intensive nature and the reluctance of the private sector to invest in the component industry. Hence, the Department of Science and Technology itself had to establish the CEL to translate the research conducted in the various national laboratories into production techniques.

Mr Waris said the CEL had now been asked to go into component field. Out of the five new commercial divisions in the CEL four were for the production of components.



The CEL was also engaged in research and development work on the component side, the CEL was trying to update its products. The Department of Science and Technology was funding these projects. On the instruments side, the organisation was going into more and more sophisticated instruments.

### Energy Price Policy

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] Evolution of an appropriate energy pricing policy that would induce economies in the use of energy in all sectors and encourage the desirer forms of inter-fuel substitution, has been recommended in the sixth plan energy strategy finalised by the Cabinet, reports UNI.

The plan document has pointed out that in the past, the pricing of energy has not always reflected either true costs to the economy or helped to ensure the financial viability of the energy industries. The continuance of wrong policies has far more deleterious effect on the health of the economy than is often realised, it says.

The plan calls for giving top priority early in the plan period itself to the evolution of a structure of energy prices which reflects true costs, encourages economy in energy use and promotes replacement of scarce fuels.

The plan has also suggested offering incentives for capital investment needed for achieving higher energy efficiency and desired inter-fuel substitution, and a package of regulatory measures for energy audit to penalise wasteful energy use. In many industries in the country, energy consumption per unit of output is distinctly higher than in other countries.

It is possible that uneconomic unit-size and obsolete technology contribute to higher energy consumption in some industries. Besides, low price of power and sheltered markets have fostered a climate in which the need for energy economy is not sufficiently appreciated.

The plan says the objective must be to minimise consumption of oil without hindering the growth of various sectors of the economy. This could be achieved by ensuring adequate availability of alternate sources of energy, particularly coal and power and more economic use of petroleum products in sectors where use of oil is unavoidable.

Coal being the only fossil fuel with which India is relatively well-endowed, this would have to be the main source of commercial energy in the next two decades.

The plan document notes that the total hydroelectric potential available in the country is equivalent to 75,400 mw at 60 per cent load factor. The potential which has been developed till the end of 1978 was only 10 per cent of the total available potential.

CSO: 4220



## INDIA

### CREDIT POLICY REORIENTED IN SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Monetary and credit policies during the sixth Plan will seek to avoid excessive deficit financing or increase in money supply, reports UNI.

The draft outline of the Sixth Plan has emphasized that while these policies should aid the process of economic and social development, a balance has to be maintained between aggregate demand and supply of goods and services.

The draft says: "for this purpose, it would be necessary to ensure that the growth of money supply over the plan period bears a reasonable relationship to the increase in national income".

The document expressed satisfaction that there was some declaration in money supply in 1980-81 in contrast to the 15 per cent increase in 1979-80 (after adjustment for the change in the classification of demand and time deposits). [as published]

The new credit policy visualised in the Sixth Plan, says the document, will call for coordination of fiscal, monetary, credit policies so that deficit financing by the Government, credit to public agencies or agencies designated by the Government for purposes of foodgrains and other commodities as well as credit to the commercial sector taken together do not lead to an excessive increase in money supply. It says that "the anticipated deficit in the balance of payments would provide some cushion for monetary growth".

On the other hand, food credit may be expected to go up with the rebuilding of food stocks. Procurement of other commodities under the price support operations or for the purpose of public distribution would also add to the requirements of credit. It says proper planning in regard to the deployment of monetary and credit resources is, therefore, of utmost importance.

The draft says credit policy will be reoriented to meet increasingly the needs of the poorer and weaker sections of society.

It had been decided to increase the proportion of advances to the priority sectors, comprising agriculture, small-scale industry, retail trade and small business, professional and self-employed persons, from 33.3 per cent of total bank advances in 1979-80 to 40 per cent. Out of the total advances to the priority sector, at least 40 per cent would be for agriculture.

To ensure larger funds to the weaker sections, the document says, separate targets are to be fixed for them within the priority sectors, lending for agriculture and small-scale industries.

## KERALA LEADER'S CASE AGAINST ALL-INDIA RADIO TOLD

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 8 Feb 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Kerala Chief Minister E K Nayanar on Saturday challenged the Central Government to publish the entire correspondence between the station director of Trivandrum station of AIR and the radio headquarters at New Delhi so that the public could know the truth about how he was prevented from making a broadcast on 24 January.

"It seems some emaciated ghost of Goebbels is lording it over in the Information and Broadcasting Ministry", Mr Nayanar told newsmen, charging that it was a calculated move to deny him access to the radio.

Mr Nayanar, who had earlier brought the matter to the notice of the Prime Minister, reacted sharply to the denials issued by the Ministry and Deputy Information Minister Kumud Joshi, and by Information Minister Vasant Sathe that "there had been some delay in conveying instructions to the station director." [as published]

Narrating the sequence of events, the Chief Minister said the State Government's Public Relations Director met the Trivandrum AIR station director on 10 January and discussed with him the question of broadcast by the Chief Minister on the anniversary of the Left Democratic Front Government. On 12 January, the press secretary of the CM contacted the station director who said he would be able to give a final reply on 14 January. Both the Director of Public Relations and the press secretary contacted the AIR station director on 14 January and again later, but were told that a clearance from Delhi was being awaited.

"During the talks with the station director, neither the Director of Public Relations nor the press secretary wanted broadcasting facilities for all Ministers" Mr Nayanar said. "The content of the conversation was that the Chief Minister would have broadcasting facilities, and that one or more Ministers may also be allowed, if possible. The press secretary made it clear that what was visualised was not an assessment of the LDF performance by its own Ministers, but also by Opposition parties."

According to the Chief Minister, the station director appeared agreeable to the proposal but said he was awaiting clearance from Delhi.

"On 20th, the station director said he will contact my office after he received the necessary clearance. We waited till the evening of 25 January, but in vain," the Chief Minister added.

On 26 January, the Chief Minister wrote to the Prime Minister and released the letter to the press the next day.

Mr Nayanar said thereafter the Information and Broadcasting Ministry issued a statement that the AIR had requested the Chief Minister to broadcast, and some "misunderstanding had been created because the Chief Minister had made it a pre-condition that Ministers from all constituent parties of the United Front should have the facility of broadcasting."

Mr Nayanar charged that "this fabrication of lies" was willfully done and had been given wide publicity. "All this is a continuation of the wilful and negative policy which the AIR in Kerala is pursuing against the Left Democratic Front and its Ministry", the Chief Minister said.

He said he had also complained against the news services about Kerala from Trivandrum AIR and the Centre.

CSO: 4220

## SUPREME COURT ORDERS STATUS QUO ON JUDGE TRANSFERS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 4 Feb 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] New Delhi, February 3. The supreme court today ordered status quo in regard to the controversial transfers of the chief justices of the Tamil Nadu and Bihar high courts, Mr Justice M M Ismail and Mr Justice K B N Singh, respectively.

A division bench of the court comprising Mr Justice P N Bhagwati and Mr Justice Baharul Islam in their order said: Status quo as on today will continue subject to the qualification that if Mr Ismail wants to go and take charge of the Kerala high court in obedience to the order of transfer made by the President, it would be open to him to do so."

The implication of today's order is that neither Mr Justice Ismail nor Mr Justice K B N Singh need comply with the presidential order transferring them until the disposal of writ petitions challenging their transfers, as they have not yet joined at the high courts to which they have been transferred.

## Advocate's Petition

The two transfers were ordered on January 19. Mr Justice Ismail was transferred to the Kerala high court while Mr Justice Singh was transferred to replace him in Madras. The transfers have led to a controversy and these have been criticised by the opposition as well as eminent jurists.

The order was passed by the court while transferring to it the writ petition filed by Mr A Rajappa, a Madras advocate in the Madras high court, challenging the constitutional validity of the transfers. The transfer of the petition was asked for by the Union government. The government had said that since there was a petition challenging the transfers pending before the supreme court, the Madras case be transferred and decided by it (supreme court).

After transferring the petition, the court admitted Mr Rajappa's petition for hearing. The petition was ordered to be posted for hearing on February 17 by a five-judge constitution bench.

The court also allowed the plea of Mr Rajappa for impleading Mr Justice Ismail and Mr Justice Singh as respondents to his writ petitions in which the Union government and the registrars of Madras, Patna and Kerala high courts had been cited as four respondents originally. The court agreed to include them as parties because it was of the view that they were necessary parties since their transfers were under challenge.

It was directed that notice be given to both Mr Justice Ismail and Mr Justice Singh immediately by registered post as well as under the certificate of posting. They have been given ten days time to file their reply-affidavits to writ petitions as respondents.

However, the court turned down the plea of Mr Rajappa, for inclusion of the chief justice of India and the states Kerala and Madras as it did not think it necessary to implead them as parties.

Meanwhile, the petitioner and the other respondents to the petitions have been ordered by the court to file their affidavit of rejoinder, if any, on or before February 10. The Union government is to file its counter reply by February 7.

The other writ petition filed by Miss Lily Thomas, a supreme court advocate, challenging the transfer, was ordered to be posted for hearing tomorrow before the court. This petition has already been admitted for hearing by a five-judge constitution bench.

The prayer of Mr K Venugopal and Mr C S Vaidyanathan on behalf of Mr Rajappa for referring the case for hearing by a larger bench of seven judges was turned down by the court.

The writ petitioner, after the court permitted him to do so, filed additional grounds challenging the transfers. This was done by filing a supplementary affidavit.

In the additional grounds, the petitioner has contended that the transfer of individual judges was a punitive measure. Under the federal structure, consultation with the state governor was necessary in the appointment of judges in a state. This had been circumvented by appointing judges by way of transfers, it was alleged.

Further, the scheme of the constitution contemplates transfer not on the ground of executive policy but only on the ground of administrative exigencies such as re-organisation or merger of states.

The petitioners has pointed out that the government had only made a "request" to Mr Justice Ismail to take charge of the duties of the chief justice of the Kerala high court within 15 days from the date of issue of the notification. Mr Justice Ismail did not do so.



## Consent Needed

In his writ petition, Mr Rajappa also contended that there could be no transfer of a judge from one high court to another without his consent. "If transfer is permitted as a policy, the noble purpose of the constitution for securing the independence of the superior judiciary by insulating it from all forms of executive control or interference will be rendered ineffective."

Further he has submitted that article 122 of the constitution contemplated the transfer of judges of the high court. It did not apply to the chief justices. They (chief justices) have been treated differently by the constitution.

According to the petitioner, the government itself had, since the supersession of some judges by Mr Justice A N Ray as chief justice, been claiming that the office of the chief justice has a "pre-eminent" position distinct from that of a judge. Obviously, article 222, therefore, also did not apply to them.

He has further charged that the present transfers were resorted to with the object of denying Mr Justice Damodran Poti, the seniormost judge of the Kerala high court, the office of the chief justice of that high court. (Mr Justice Poti had delivered the Rajan torture case judgment against the Congress-I government led by Mr K Karenakaran.)

It was to give a semblance of legality, Mr Rajappa further alleged, that the transfers of the chief justices of the Madras and Patna high courts had been "illegally" ordered.

At the hearing, the Union government was represented by the attorney-general of India, Mr Lal Naram Sinha and the solicitor-general of India, Mr K Parasaran.

Madras (PTI): Mr Justice S Padmanabhan of the Madras high court today modified the order he had passed yesterday referring the quo warranto petition relating to the chief justice filed by a city advocate to a larger bench.

## Order Modified

The petition questions Mr M M Ismail's continuing as chief justice here after the President's notification transferring him. As the chief justice is a respondent, Mr Justice Padmanabhan had directed the papers to be placed before Mr Justice P R Gokulamkrishnan for constitution of the larger bench.

However, on the office pointing out the relevant rules, Mr Justice Padmanabhan modified his order and directed the registrar to place the papers before the chief justice.

Meanwhile, it was officially stated that due to indisposition, the chief justice did not attend the high court yesterday and today.

Patna: Mr Justice Birendra Prasad Sinha and Mr Justice M P Verma of the Patna high court today rejected a writ petition challenging the continuance of the

present chief justice of the Patna high court, Mr K B N Singh after the presidential notification transferring him.

The petition was filed in person by a lawyer, Mr Ripudaman Prasad Sinha, on Friday.

The court objected that the notification of the transfer had not been filed with the writ petition and therefore they were not aware about the details of the transfer.

The petitioner contended that he might be allowed time to bring the gazette notification if available. But the court was not inclined to give time and in the absence of the notification, the petition was rejected.

CSO: 4220

## INDIA REPORTEDLY CONFIDENT OF THAI FUNDING

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 8 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] India is confident of raising resources for the gas-based Thal Vaishet fertiliser project in Maharashtra, Minister of Petroleum Chemicals and Fertiliser P. C. Sethi said on Saturday, reports PTI.

Mr Sethi, who returned home on Saturday after a fortnight's tour abroad, told newsmen at the airport that the response "has been good" in regard to his discussions on financial assistance required for the fertiliser industry in general for the time being for the Thal project," which had been denied a World Bank loan last month.

India proposes to set up ten gas-based fertiliser plants. Four of these--two in each in Thal Vaishet and Hazira in Gujarat have been approved. [as published] The other units proposed to be set up are four in Uttar Pradesh and one each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

The Minister told a questioner that the Government was committed to go ahead with the Rs 880-crore Thai project, whether foreign assistance was forthcoming or not. [as published]

Meanwhile, a World Bank team had visited the country two months ago to work out the terms of credit for the Hazira plant in Gujarat, which would cost as much as Thal.

Mr Sethi visited Bucharest, Paris, London and Rome, where he had discussions with his counterparts and others on the fertiliser and petrochemical industries as also modes, of operation of foreign parties in exploration of offshore oil.

The Government is to set up shortly a directorate or cell within the Ministry of Petroleum to supervise the operations of foreign parties, who have been invited to explore oil in the Indian continental shelf and on onshore.

Mr Sethi said a team from the French consultancy firm, Compaigne Francaise Petrols, would visit India this month to have detailed discussions on its offer to extract 17 million tonnes of oil from Bombay High and its structures as against 12 million tonnes by the end of 1982.

During his stay in London, he called on the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and discussed energy problems with the Energy Minister.

CSO: 4220



MAOISTS REPORTEDLY PLAN TO KILL NAGA LEADERS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 11 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] Shillong, Feb. 10.--The war between Muivah's Maoists or "national socialists" and Phizo's federal underground has entered a bitter and bloody phase. Muivah has sent his chosen Suuada to Nagaland to kill the signatories to the Shillong accord and certain political leaders.

The killers who will operate in groups of two or three, totalling 70 or more, "infiltrated" into the State a few day's before Republic Day, according to confirmed reports from border villages in Mon and Tuensang districts. Their mission includes sabotage. Kohima apparently has a tag on some of them. [as published]

The alleged attempt to kill Ramyo, a former NFG Foreign Minister, at Dimapur late last year is not attributed to the Muivah group. Ramyo is now in London with Biseta Medom and Temjenba to apprise Phizo of the political situation and the "regional imbalances". They have delivered a letter from the Naga national council hinting that Phizo's presence at "this critical juncture" is vital. Observers regard the letter as the first such direct communication to Phizo since his "self-exile" in 1955. The team is expected back within three months, though Ramyo may take longer, having expressed a desire to visit the USA to meet relatives.

According to sources close to the Phizo family, the Naga leader is inclined to return particularly in view of Muivah's ideological inroads and the fears of the Nagaland Baptist Church. A relatively unknown fact concerns Muivah's feelers to Church leaders, particularly among the "Thekhim", the Khimungans on our side of the border, to allay fears about Maoism. Church leaders in Nagaland are trying to get through to Muivah's followers to bring them back to the fold. The propaganda war is being fought in Khimungan territory on both sides of the international border.

The Khimungans are a numerous tribe with 147 big villages in Burma. They were initially massacred by Muivah's units but hit back to level the score when 90 supporters of Muivah were killed and their village was destroyed. This was a dramatic success for the federal group of Khimungans under Colonel Shingyu.

## INDO-SOVIET YOUTH FETE PLANNED FOR DELHI CANCELED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 4 Feb 81 p 13

[Text] New Delhi, February 3. The Indo-Soviet youth festival which was planned to be held in the capital from Thursday, has been abruptly cancelled.

The holding of the festival was decided upon during the visit of the Soviet President, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, in December and a large group of 95 Soviet youth participants had gathered in Moscow when the cancellation was announced.

On the Indian side, the youth wings of the Congress (I), the Congress (U), CPI, the CPM and the Lok Dal would have participated in the festival. The vice-president, Mr M Hidayatullah, was to have inaugurated it.

In the elaborate five-day programme drawn up for the festival, there were such unusual items as separate "bilateral talks" between the Soviet team and each of the five Indian youth delegations, presumably for drawing up agreements for greater cooperation in the field of youth culture.

## Many Difficulties

However, when arrangements for the festival were about to begin, word was sent from the Youth Congress (I) to the other participating organisations suggesting the need to put off the festival for the time being.

It was explained that it would be difficult to make proper arrangements for the festival on a scale desired by both sides, at a time when a large number of delegations and officials were arriving in the capital for the forthcoming non-aligned foreign ministers' conference. The festival was scheduled to have continued till February 8 and the non-aligned talks are due to begin the following day.

The external affairs ministry is also understood to have not been very enthusiastic about the holding of the festival, which was meant, at least by Moscow, to be a massive demonstration of Indo-Soviet solidarity, just on the eve of the non-aligned conference.

The ministry has, obviously, felt that nothing should be done which can detract from India's non-aligned stand on various sensitive international issues which are expected to dominate the conference, like Afghanistan and the Iraq-Iran conflict.

CSO: 4220

## INDIANS IN ARAB STATES ACCUSE DELHI OF INDIFFERENCE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 31 Jan 81 p 5

[Text]

KUWAIT, Jan 30 (UNI).

**T**HE Keralites Society here has accused the Indian Government of "totally neglecting" the Indian community living in the Gulf.

In a press statement issued here, the society alleged that despite several representations made by various groups of Indians, the Government had paid little heed to their demands, which include better investment opportunities in India, easier passage through the customs and consideration for their peculiar circumstances.

The society pointed out that unlike Indians in other parts of the world, those in the Gulf did not have the opportunity to invest and own property in the Gulf countries. But the Government had made it difficult for them to strike roots in their own country.

For instance, the statement said, the Reserve Bank of India did not allow a non-resident Indian to own or invest in any business of his choice unless sanctioned by it, and there had been several instances where

the bank had rejected applications for setting up business without assigning any reasons.

Demanding streamlining of emigration procedures, the society complained that passengers leaving for the Gulf faced 'needless harassment.'

The statement also accused Air-India of charging 'unfair fare' and thus 'exploiting' the Gulf-bound passengers. It said that while the return fare for a trip between Kuwait and Trivandrum was Kuwait dinar 235 for a flight of nine hours, the London to Bombay trip cost only KD 145 though the flight time was 22 hours.

The society suggested setting up a separate ministry to cater to the needs of Indians abroad. "We believe there are either departments or ministries for such a purpose in Pakistan, the Philippines, South Korea and elsewhere.

"The Indians have contributed handsomely by remitting their hard-earned money to their home country. They should be given due care. The indifference cannot be tolerated any more", the statement said.

**CPI(M) RESOLUTION CONDEMNS DELHI ORDINANCE**

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 8 Feb 81 p 10

[Text] The central committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) has attacked the recent ordinance on the LIC employees' wages as another milestone to the road to emergency rule.

A central committee resolution has appealed to all parties and groups opposed to authoritarianism, to consider it a common task and oppose the ordinance. This, the resolution, released to the press on Saturday, said came in the wake of the denigration of judiciary drive for Presidential system and mounting repression on all agitations.

The central committee, which is now in session in New Delhi, also condemned in another resolution the "calculated and deliberate" attack on the striking loco staff after refusing to implement the agreement arrived at with them in 1973. It condemned the government for the misuse of the National Security Act against the workers in violation of its promise that it would be used only against anti-social elements.

CSO: 4220

## DELHI'S POSITION ON CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT NOTED

Madras THE HINDU in English 4 Feb 81 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

While refusing to accept constraints on Parliament's power to amend the Constitution, the Union Government has sought to dispel the impression that it contemplates changes calculated to do away with its democratic character.

That the Congress (I) Government was opposed to limits on the constituent powers of Parliament had been known since the Supreme Court verdict in May last year. The judgment, in the *Minerva Mills* Case, struck down Section 55 of the 42nd Constitution Amendment which had removed all limitations on Parliament's authority in this regard. This provision, according to the Supreme Court, was void because it conferred on Parliament the power to amend the Constitution in a way as to damage or destroy its basic or essential features.

The advocacy for the Presidential form by an influential section of the ruling party led to the belief that the Government was opposed to restraints on the constituent powers because of its anxiety to retain the option for changing the system.

Explaining the Government's position that there are no basic unamendable features of the Constitution, a Law Ministry document stresses that "it is certainly not the intention of the Government to effect changes like those which would do away with the secular and democratic character of the Constitution".

It adds: "the suggestion that the power to amend the Constitution should expressly be curtailed by a Constitution amendment is not acceptable to the Government. This is apart from the question whether any such amendment would, in fact, bind future parliaments".

This was also the Government's stand when the issue was sought to be raised in the Consultative Committee attached to the Law Ministry and a member wanted safeguards in the Constitution against amendments affecting its supremacy, republican and democratic forms of Government, secular character of the polity, separation of powers between the executive, judiciary and

legislature, federal set-up and dignity and freedom of the individual.

After last year's Supreme Court judgment the Government indicated more than once its attitude that it regards the basic features as an extraneous consideration. It made no secret of its intention to persuade the Supreme Court,

in an appropriate case, to form a larger Bench for review of the judgment. A miscellaneous petition was filed in the Supreme Court on September 5 last year in pursuance of this stand.

Official accounts are silent on whether this issue was taken up at the two-day Consultative Committee meeting which ended in Goa today. The press note issued here speaks only of the electoral reforms and disputed walled properties of Delhi.

Mr. Shiv Shankar, Law Minister, was quoted as having told the Committee that the Government was seized of the various proposals for electoral reforms. The recommendations of the Election Commission, he said, had been received and were being considered by departments concerned.

DELHI STAND ON TARAPUR FUEL DEAL ANALYZED

Madras THE HINDU in English 6 Feb 81 p 7

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text] New Delhi, Feb. 5.

A policy decision was taken as far back as October last to terminate the Tarapur fuel agreement with the U.S. at a time and in a manner of its choice, if India had to go through the agony of congressional hearings on its nuclear policy every time an application was made for shipment of enriched uranium.

But the Government did not want to play into the U.S. hands by taking the initiative for ending the agreement, until Washington had irrevocably violated its contractual obligation by rejecting a licence application.

A broad hint to this effect was given when the Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, Mr. Eric Gonsalves, went to Washington in October for bilateral talks on the eve of the presidential election. [as published]

But then the U.S. held out the hope that there might be some changes in the Nuclear Non-proliferation Act enacted by the Carter administration to enable the executive to fulfil outstanding obligations under certain conditions, without seeking approval for each application from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Envoy's Assurance

The former U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Robert Goheen, told the External Affairs Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, when he paid a farewell call on him, that after the last congressional hearings the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate had asked the General Accounting Office, the U.S. equivalent of the Indian office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, to examine the working of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Act and suggest in what way Congress could be saved the obligation of having to review executive decisions every time an exception was made under this Act.

The U.S. envoy assured Mr. Rao that this review held out the hope of some modifications in the Act by the new administration to enable the executive to comply with outstanding obligations to a limited extent.



But the time is not ripe yet for taking up the question of continued fuel supplies with the Reagan administration, which is still not ready to come to grips with such sensitive problems.

The Indian contention is that after the former President had authorised, and the two Houses of Congress had not done anything to reverse this decision, the executive branch has no justification at all to withhold one of the two approved shipments on the basis of an assurance given by the previous Secretary of State, Mr. Edmund Muskie to consult Congress again before the second consignment was sent. [as published]

The U.S. continues to maintain that the offer to consult did not impose an obligation on the executive to take the issue back to Congress to the point of seeking its approval again.

The U.S. has also taken the stand that the obligation to send the second shipment entailed only a commitment to despatch it when the need arose for more enriched uranium to run the Tarapur plant. The Indian and U.S. experts have differed on how soon, or how late, this shipment has to be sent to keep the Fuel Fabrication Plant at Hyderabad in operation and maintain the necessary stock of fabricated fuel rods for running the Tarapur station.

The implication is that the U.S. is not prepared to send the pending second shipment until the end of this year and that too only after the Reagan administration has reviewed its nuclear non-proliferation policy and consulted Congress again.

It is against this background that India decided to tell the U.S. that it would be better to terminate the Tarapur agreement than let this recurring irritant mar Indo-American relations.

But the U.S. which has been trying to clamp down fullscope safeguards to India's entire nuclear programme on the basis of its own domestic legislation and in violation of an inter-governmental contractual obligation, wants to terminate the agreement only on its terms. It wants to retain the safeguards on the two Tarapur reactors, fuel wastes and the reprocessing plant to prevent India from using any of the by-products like plutonium for even peaceful purposes without prior U.S. authorisation.

The Indian legal experts, who have made a thorough study of all these aspects, have rebutted the U.S. claims with an array of arguments that the so-called joint determination for reprocessing the fuel wastes was limited to what the agreement itself described as "safeguardability" of the reprocessing plant and not the ownership of the fuel waste or the plutonium derived from it.

The agreement merely provided that India would sell to the U.S. the surplus plutonium not required by it.

The State Department does not want to get involved in this legal controversy with India at this stage before the new administration has come to a firm decision on how far it should go to press forward with the policy of non-proliferation.



The U.S. Embassy in Delhi also has been taken aback of the sudden revival of this controversy in the wake of an officially sponsored visit to the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Trombay by some American correspondents, who had occasion to raise this issue during their talk with Dr. Homi Sethna, Dr. Raja Ramanna and their colleagues.

Otherwise there has been no new move as such from the Indian side in the form of a formal revival of the six-month old suggestion for termination of the controversial Tarapur agreement.

The process of annulment of this agreement will involve the conclusion of a new agreement on the degree of safeguardability to be retained after its termination. It will involve as many ticklish legal issues as the continued operation of the agreement during the remaining 12 years in the changed circumstances.

CSO: 4220

## DRAFT PLAN LAYS STRESS ON FISCAL DISCIPLINE

Madras THE HINDU in English 4 Feb 81 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Centre will have to raise by way of taxation Rs. 5,140 crores out of its share of the targeted additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 12,290 crores, says the 1980-85 draft Sixth Plan document.

The proposed reduction by the Centre in subsidies is Rs. 3,250 crores while another Rs. 3,900 crores is to be raised from the internal resources of the public sector enterprises.

The additional tax measures announced in the 1980-81 budget are expected to yield Rs. 2,030 crores over the Plan period, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,110 crores to be raised.

The draft Plan has assumed that the compulsory deposit scheme for income-tax payers will continue.

The Centre's financial resources are estimated at Rs. 64,250 crores. The Sixth Plan outlay for the Centre, including the Union Territories, has been fixed at Rs. 48,900 crores after transferring Rs. 15,350 crores to the States as assistance.

Of this, Rs. 2,805 crores is to be allocated to the hill areas (Rs. 560 crores), tribal areas (Rs. 470 crores), North-Eastern Council (Rs. 325 crores) and externally aided projects (Rs. 1,450 crores).

Of the balance Central assistance of Rs. 12,545 crores, Rs. 3,245 crores has been allocated to the eight special

category States (Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) and the remaining Rs. 9,300 crores has been distributed among the 14 non-special category States, the breakup for this being Rs. 7,700 crores under the modified Gadgil formula and Rs. 1,600 crores under the income adjusted to total population formula (IATP).

**Hard Decisions**

The proposed share of Rs. 12,290 crores of the Centre, out of the total targeted additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 21,302 crores, is less than the Rs. 13,000 crores projected in the earlier Plan frame, while the States have agreed to step up their share from Rs. 6,000 crores to Rs. 9,012 crores.

"The enormity of the task involved", says the draft Plan, "in raising the resources of this order cannot be under-rated and a number of hard decisions would be necessary for this purpose. Utmost emphasis will have to be laid on the maintenance of firm fiscal discipline. However, considering both past trends and the potential that still exists, it is by no means an unrealistic target".

The draft Plan has pointed out that as a result of progressive increases in the rates in the past, the ratio of tax revenues to the country's national income has now reached the level of

20 per cent. The scope for raising additional revenues through mere changes in tax rates is, therefore, rather limited.

On the other hand, there is considerable scope for reducing tax evasion, rationalising tax laws, streamlining tax administration and widening the tax base in the urban sector and tapping the surpluses of the affluent section of the farming community.

Even then, greater reliance will have to be placed on the reduction in subsidies and substantial improvement in the financial return on investment in the public sector undertakings, both of the Centre and the States, through appropriate measures.

Commenting on the State Government's record in resource mobilisation, the draft says that while the States have agreed to the additional mobilisation target of Rs. 9,012 crores, a part of this will have to be contributed through appropriate adjustments in tax rates and better collection.

"Innovative methods, including decentralisation of powers and involvement of local community in mobilising additional resources will have to be adopted to tap a part of the surpluses generated in agriculture".

## INDIAN ENGINEERING TRADE FAIR OPENS IN DELHI

Madras THE HINDU in English 4 Feb 81 p 16

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

A two-week trade fair, projecting Indian capabilities in engineering sectors, organised by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry opened here yesterday.

The fair—the fourth to be organised by the AIEI—seeks to convey, through the exhibits covering a wide spectrum to the foreign buyers that India has the experience in solving the industrial problems of developing countries.

Mr. Vinod Doshi, Chairman of the AIEI Trade Fair Committee expects business worth Rs. 200 crores at the fair.

Among the foreign teams scheduled to visit the fair is one from Iran headed by the Iranian Industry Minister, Mr. Mohamed Rana Nematzadeh. This is regarded significant because only recently the AIEI had signed an agreement of cooperation with the Iran Development and Renovation Organisation and the National Iranian Organisation for Industry. Representatives of both these organisations are in the visiting Iranian team.

A number of African countries are sending their delegations and the AIEI has availed itself of this opportunity, to organise a three-day conference from February 12 on "cooperation between India and Africa in the engineering industry." The AIEI attaches considerable importance to this, because in the 1980s Africa is expected to emerge as India's major trading partner in the engineering industry.

The Soviet Union has evinced interest in the fair and a delegation led by Mr. George Schulkin, deputy head of the General Department for Import of machinery and equipment is scheduled to visit the fair.

According to Mr. Doshi, the fair can serve as an effective media for promoting industrial cooperation among the developing countries.

The fair coincides with the non-aligned conference starting here tomorrow and this is expected to provide a unique opportunity for India to project its technological progress to the non-aligned countries.

The AIEI President, Mr. Manmohan Singh, told pressmen that the Indian engineering industry had built a strong technology base and was an ideal partner for developed countries for cooperation in third country projects and international sub-contracting.

The special displays at the fair include: rolling mill equipment from the Heavy Engineering Corporation; sugar mill machinery and machine tools from Walchandnagar Industries; industrial valves from Larsen and Toubro; packaging machinery from Metal Box; and latest building equipment from Indian Oxygen.

Models of ships built by Garden Reach shipbuilders and engineers, and Mangon Docks, energy saving uses of aluminium from Indian Aluminium Company; latest models of tractors from HMT, Escorts etc., the new Bajaj N-50 motorcycle, coming out in market later this year and a new three-wheeler transport vehicle; a new model of light commercial vehicles from Standard Motors; and a new car from Premier Automobiles are among other special displays.

## VENKATARAMAN CONCERNED OVER 'SICK' PRIVATE SECTOR

Madras THE HINDU in English 31 Jan 81 p 12

[Text]

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

The Union Finance Minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman on Friday expressed concern over the "growing sickness" in the private sector and said these private units in which substantial public money had been invested, could not be allowed the facility of free access to public funds without a corresponding public accountability.

While structural reasons were partly responsible for certain aspects of industrial sickness, inefficient and irresponsible management had contributed significantly to the decline of many private sector units.

"Efficiency and private enterprise do not appear to be synonymous as popularly pictured", he told the Diamond Jubilee conference of the Employers' Federation of Southern India.

Mr. Maganbhai Baret, Deputy Minister for Finance, who read Mr. Venkataraman's inaugural address in his absence, informed the gathering that when the present Government at the Centre took charge, there were 345 large industrial units which were sick and the capital locked up was around Rs. 1100 crores. In the small and medium sectors, the sick units totalled to about 20,000 with the locked-up funds being of the order of Rs. 245 crores. "This is the legacy of industrial sickness which we are determined to change".

In his speech, Mr. Venkataraman called for introspection and an objective analysis to identify the reason for industrial sickness rather than simply attributing it to 'imaginary ill-effects' of Government policy. He wanted institutions like the EPFI to play a positive role in instilling confidence in the private industry through informed and objective exposition of Government policies. The improved economic climate was particularly favourable for the rejuvenation of private industry, he said, and urged the sector to fully utilise the opportunities afforded by the massive outlays of the Sixth Plan and other concessions allowed to maximise investment.

Referring to the growing criticality of the export sector, Mr. Venkataraman said the increasing oil prices and the consequent worsening in the balance of trade posed a serious challenge to the economic development in the short-term. The Government had taken a number of important policy initiatives like the setting up of an independent Export-Import Bank, extension of 'concessions, relaxation of the MRTP Act, provisions in respect of export and allowing equity investment from the oil exporting developing countries in specified sectors. But the private sector industries should pursue export promotion more actively, he said.

The Finance Minister said while credit for production purpose would continue

to be provided freely, its availability for stock building and other non-priority activities would be periodically reviewed and pruned. This strategy was an essential component of the demand management policy designed to achieve price stability without injuring production. As curbs were placed on monetary expansion, trade would have to seek alternative sources of financing including increasing recourse to the capital market and internal generation of funds, he said.

Mr. Venkataraman said the Government was equally concerned about maximising production and increasing labour welfare. While remuneration unmatched by production would be fatal to industry, the genuine demands of labour should be conceded without unnecessary disputes.

The Minister urged entrepreneurs to continuously review the production techniques so as to suit them to the country's capital-scarce labour-surplus economy.

Calling for innovation and enterprise in the private sector, Mr. Venkataraman said the entrepreneurs of the south, who had always been in the forefront of national development, should initiate the trend for achieving the turn round in the investment climate. He expressed the hope that the response of the private industry especially in export promotion would be commensurate with the concessions.

KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY WELCOME AT RECEPTION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Feb 81 p 10

[Text] Kampuchea needed the goodwill and support of all non-aligned nations and India had provided the beginning, speakers said on Thursday, at a reception to the Kampuchean Ambassador designate organised by the National Committee for Aid to Kampuchea.

Welcoming the Kampuchean Ambassador designate H E Dith Munty, Minister of State for Finance Maganbhai Barot said, India had taken the forefront whenever nations were attacked by reactionary forces, and Kampuchea was no exception.

India was the first to recognise Bangladesh and Kampuchea. He hoped that Kampuchea would be admitted to the United Nations.

Supreme Court Justice D A Desai said, the country had come out of it's suffering as a free nation. [as published]

CPI General Secretary Indrajeet Gupta said, it was laudable that the country which was as the verge of extinction, had achieved independence and found it's identity. [as published]

The Kampuchean Ambassador designate H E Dith Munty said, India's immediate recognition of the Heng Samrin Government showed its policy clearly.

Outlining the long and rich relations between the two countries, Mr H E Munty said, the situation in Kampuchea was improving.

CSO: 4220

## INDIA

### REDDY, KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY SPEAK AT PRESENTATION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] The first Ambassador of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea Mr Dith Monty, presented his credentials to President N Sanjiva Reddy, at Rashtrapati Bhavan, on Friday morning.

Welcoming the ambassador, Mr Reddy, said that, "India is vitally interested in the independence, sovereignty and security of all states in South East Asia. In our view" peace and stability in the region could best be secured if the Big power's influence and rivalry are kept out of the region and countries concerned resolve their problems through a constructive dialogue. This would enable them to concentrate their energy on programmes of socio-economic development which would foster the progress and prosperity of their peoples". [as published]

Earlier, while resending his credentials, the new ambassador of Kampuchea said, "India and Kampuchea are two close neighbouring countries and our two nations have an age-old cultural and historical relationship. [as published] The peoples of our two countries have had a common background and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism colonialism for national independence".

CSO: 4220

PUNJAB FINANCE MINISTER GIVES POVERTY STATISTICS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Chandigarh, Feb 6--Punjab Finance Minister Kewal Krishan told the Vidhan Sabha today that the Government was not going to believe that all was well with all sections of the State's people only because the per capita income had touched a record high. [as published]

He said a Government sponsored State-wide socio-economic survey had brought to light, that 38 per cent of the people were living below poverty line, earning upto or less than 3,600 per annum.

Mr Kewal Krishan was replying to the four-day debate on the Rs 340 crore budget for the next financial year.

According to the Finance Minister 28 per cent people in the countryside and 10 per cent in the urban centres were living below the poverty line. Many families still did not have roof to cover their heads, he added.

He said after noting all this the Government had chalked out a plan to distribute interest free loans totalling Rs 30 crore to arrange economically viable occupations for people below the poverty line. The Government was also considering to provide atleast one member of such household a government job. [as published]

The Finance Minister also said that measures to nationalise the passenger transport would be taken during the next financial year itself. [as published]

CSO: 4220



## INDIA

### JANUARY SETS RECORD IN FOODGRAIN MOVEMENT

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] Foodgrains movement in January from the grain-belt in the north to the deficit States was an all-time high of 9,58,000 tonnes, reports UNI.

This was 12,000 tonnes more than the previous record achieved in May last year when many States were experiencing the impact of a serious drought.

Chief traffic manager of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) M L Talwar told UNI that the record achievement was mainly due to effective and close coordination between the FCI and the Railways on a day-to-day basis.

Mr Talwar pointed out that barring 33,111 tonnes of foodgrains moved by road to Delhi, the rest of 9,25,000 tonnes were moved last month by rail. The Northern Railway bore the main brunt, with a daily average loading of 1,163 broad gauge wagons and 93 metre gauge wagons. The maximum loading was on 31 January when 2093 broad-gauge wagons and 161 metre gauge wagons were loaded.

Of the total quantity cleared during the month, the main movement was from Punjab. In all 6,93,000 tonnes of rice and wheat were moved out of the State.

Among the States, which received the foodgrains, were West Bengal, Assam, North Eastern States, Kerala and Maharashtra.

Mr Talwar said the record movement served three-fold purpose. It helped the needy States to get their foodgrain requirements. It also enabled dispersal of stocks over wide areas.

Besides, quick clearance of stocks from the north--which accounted for over 80 per cent of the total movement--would help vacate the storage space in the main producing States which are hard pressed for space at the time of harvest.

CSO: 4220

**SUPREME COURT: RESERVE POLICE ARE 'ARMED FORCES'**

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 12 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] The Supreme Court on Wednesday held that the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is an "armed forces of the Union" reports PTI.

Because the CRPF was a reserve force it did not follow that it was not a regularly operating force, Mr Justice A D Koshal and Mr Justice Amarendra Nath Sen, said while allowing the plea of a CRPF jawan for transferring a criminal case against him from Aizwal (Mizoram) to Gauhati (Assam).

The court directed the CRPF and the State of Assam to give full protection to the life and liberty of Akhilesh Prasad who was being prosecuted for allegedly injuring two persons on 30 May, 1978.

The allegation against Akhilesh Prasad was that he was a member of the CRPF party which fired shots injuring two persons.

Aggrieved by the proceedings against him in Aizwal, Prasad sought redress from Gauhati High Court on the ground that the offence attributed to him was committed while he was on official duty.

His plea was that as a member of the armed forces of the Union he was entitled to protection under Section 197(2) of CRPC which bars courts from taking cognisance of any offence without prior sanction of the Central Government.

Prasad has also sought the transfer of the case on the ground that the 'surcharged atmosphere' in Mizoram had made it unsafe for him to attend the court at Aizwal.

The High Court had dismissed his plea and he came in a special leave petition to the Supreme Court.

CSO: 4220

## PLAN PROPOSALS ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT OUTLINED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 6 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Feb. 5.--The Planning Commission is understood to have suggested that one of the Sixth Plan objectives of the transport policy should be a rational pricing structure in the public sector transport so that they are run on a profitable basis.

One of the implications of this suggestion, which forms part of the draft Plan framework, which is yet to receive the approval of the National Development Council, would be an upward revision in some of the railway passenger fare structure where they are at present run at a loss or a no-profit, no-loss basis, particularly the suburban trains, as also on some of the items of freight.

This would mean that the State transport systems would need to give a close look at their fare structure to ensure that even if there is no reasonable return on the investment, there is at least no loss.

It has been proposed that the Railways should have an outlay in 1980-84 of Rs 5,100 crores. This would include Rs 2,100 crores for rolling stocks, Rs 500 crores for track renewal, Rs 480 crores for traffic facilities, Rs 450 crores for electrification, Rs 380 crores for new lines and Rs 255 crores for metropolitan transport projects.

Over the five-year period, the acquisition of 100,000 wagons, 5,680 coaches, 390 electric motor units and 780 diesel or electric locomotive has also been proposed. With the funds allocated, it is anticipated that there would be 14,000 km of track renewal and 1,800 km of electrification.

In the case of roads the central sector, the draft Plan proposes an outlay of Rs 830 crores, including Rs 500 crores for national highways and Rs 300 crores for new works. In the State sector for rural roads under the minimum works programme the allocation is about Rs 1,164.90 crores and for other roads Rs 1,444.06 crores.

It has also been noted that in 1979-80, out of 48 State road transport corporations, only two had made profits, lending a certain urgency to the commission's suggestion that public sector transport be run profitably.

In the commission's view, the main reason for the losses is the rising cost of operations on account of increase in inputs without a matching increase in fares.

If run at the current levels, it is estimated that the losses in 1980-85 would total Rs 1,433 crores.

For shipping, a provision of Rs 720 crores in the central sector is designed to ensure acquisition of an additional tonnage of two million gross registered tons. A provision of Rs 71.66 crores for inland water transport, Rs 555 crores for major ports, Rs 92.18 crores for minor ports and Rs 12.32 crores for light houses completes the allocation for the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

It is pointed out that although there has been an increase in traffic cleared by the Railways in absolute terms, there have, in fact, been frequent bottlenecks when even important commodities like coal, fertilizers, cement etc., have not moved adequately while the clearance of non-priority traffic has generally been inadequate.

CSO: 4220

## PLANNING COMMISSION FORESEES RECORD UNEMPLOYMENT

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 6 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] A record number of 4.66 million educated youngmen will be jobless even at the end of the Sixth Plan in 1985, reports UNI. [as published]

According to Planning Commission's labour force projections, the total number of unemployed matriculates and graduates and above at the beginning of 1980 was estimated to be 3.47 million.

If there is no further deterioration in the unemployment rate, this number is likely to go up to 4.66 million in 1985 due to expansion of educated labour force. This would imply the need for the creation of at least 6.52 million jobs over the plan period, according to the planners.

However, the planners estimate the back-log of educated unemployment and the new entrants to the labour force at 11.18 million at the end of the current plan. The increase in employment in organised sector in the past has been around 0.8 millions. Even if it is assumed that the further increase in employment in the organised sector is to be wholly taken by the educated persons alone, the planners find that there will not be enough room for the educated persons unless they are diverted either towards self-employment ventures or the absorptive capacity of the organised sector is increased substantially.

### Self-employment

A Planning Commission document admits that the second alternative does not seem to be feasible which leaves only self-employment as the major mode of employment.

### Situation Grave

About the gravity of the situation arising out of the large number of educated unemployed, the document says that the unemployment rate in this category, specially in the younger group between 15 years and 29 years of age, has been relatively high for some time. Equilibrium between the growth of educated labour force and employment opportunities has not been reached.

Further analysis reveals that the educated youth between 15 and 29 constituted 11.5 per cent of the corresponding labour force. But they accounted for 33.2 per cent of the total unemployment in the country.

About three-fourths (73.8 per cent) of the total educated unemployed youth were men and about 45 per cent were in rural areas.

According to the 32nd round of the national sample survey, the unemployment rates for matriculates and graduates and above were 15.16 per cent and 15.76 per cent respectively.

The unemployment rates vary from category to category these are lower for engineering, medical, veterinary and commerce graduates and post-graduates but are rather high for engineering diploma holders and graduates in arts and science. [as published]

Though the rate of unemployment among matriculates is not high compared to those among general arts and science graduates, they constituted over 71 per cent of the total educated unemployed because of their preponderance in the total labour force.

CSO: 4220

# TRIPURA POLICE REORGANIZED TO FACE EXTREMISTS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 11 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] Agartala, Feb. 10.--The Tripura Police is being reorganized to enable it effectively combat the threat of extremist organizations which have surfaced in a big way following last June's disturbances, according to official sources, reports UNI.

The State already has a new Inspector-General of Police in Mr Ramen Bhattacharya, who succeeds Mr Satyabrata Basu, Mr Basu has been appointed Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal. [as published]

Mr Bhattacharya formally took charge of his new office on Friday. He held discussions with important officials of the Police Department and acquainted himself with its functioning at various levels.

Though the law and order situation has improved since the outbreak of the June disturbances, reports of dacoity and forcible collection of levy from traders and villagers pour in, particularly from the border areas.

Tripura has a long border with Bangladesh, stretching over 839 km along the country's northeastern most woods. Significantly, the extremist activity is also confined to the border villages and its surrounding areas, some which are inaccessible. [as published]

The border is being jointly guarded by the Border Security Force and the anti-dacoity patrol units of the Tripura police. Two such ADP camps at Bagabil and Korbuk had been attacked by the extremists.

The Tripura police had grown since 1971 when the State had only one district. The IGP is now aided by a Deputy-Inspector General and three superintendents of Police functioning in the north, west and south districts.

The Intelligence Branch has three separate wings--the Special Branch, headed by an officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police, the District Intelligence Branch, and the Criminal Investigation Department.

The Tripura Police also has a mobile task force entrusted with detection of foreign nationals. The task force was set up after the Bangladesh operation.

CSO: 4220



## CPI(M) CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISIONS REPORTED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 11 Feb 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] New Delhi, Feb. 10.--The central committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) today said it apprehended a danger to the Left Front Governments in West Bengal Kerala and Tripura. The Central Marxist leadership, which characterized the Congress (I) Government at the Centre as "authoritarian", said that the current situation was grave and "the danger of a coup against democracy may be organized any day".

The CPI(M) central committee, which concluded its five-day meeting here on Sunday, said in its communique that the coming budget would impose a further burden of taxation on the common people, which would be a big onslaught on their standards of living. Similarly, the Sixth Plan was a "plan of attack" on the incomes of the poor.

Mr M. Basavanpunniah, a member of the CPI(M) Politburo, told reporters of the decisions of the party's central committee, and said the Congress (I) Government gave more concessions to the "monopolists and foreign multinationals" instead of curbing them. The communique stated that the main direction of resource-mobilization was additional taxation.

On the economic situation, the Marxist leadership said it was beyond the Government to control inflation and prices. The "stench of corruption" pervaded the administration and the wheels of industry stopped moving because of "inefficient management, bureaucratic attitudes and corruption". Further the country's economic advance and independence were put into jeopardy by the new facilities extended to multinationals. The influx of petro-dollars for investments in the non-essential sectors demonstrated further the helpless condition of the country's economy.

The CPI(M) leadership alleged that the Congress (I) resorted to "brutal repression" through lathi-charges, firings and killings of peasants, students, striking public workers. The locomen's strike demanding implementation of agreements already signed, was being "ruthlessly suppressed" with arrests and dismissals. The National Security Act, despite all promises that it would be used against anti-social elements, was being "shamelessly" used against the locomen and other strikers. The Government was arming itself with new weapons to curb the rights and liberties of the people.

The communique said that the acuteness of the crisis and "bankruptcy" of the Government were witnessed in the breakdown of law and order in the Congress (I)

ruled States, in contrast to the "shining performance" of the Left Front Governments in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura.

It added that because these Governments had enhanced their prestige among the people, the Congress (I) continued to conspire against them. They were being discriminated against in every way possible--in plan resources or the food-for-work programme or in the sanctioning of new industries. They were being slandered and constant threats were held out against them by the Congress (I) leadership and Central Ministers, with the Prime Minister adding voice to them.

On foreign affairs, the CPI(M) central committee lent full support to a political settlement of the Afghan issue, warning against "any attempt to toe the line of imperialists and beat the anti-Soviet drum" which, it felt would "aggravate the situation in the area, helping the imperialist manoeuvres".

It also said that for India and the rest of the countries of the region, "the supreme danger today was represented by the U.S. Naval domination of the Indian Ocean.

Referring to the current conference of the non-aligned Foreign Ministers here, the CPI(M) leadership pointed out the USA was trying to split the unity of the non-aligned movement and push its "aggressive designs ahead". It regretted that the Government of China lent support to the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea. It would be lowering the flag of non-alignment if the current conference did not accord recognition to the Heng Samrin Government in Kampuchea and did not unhesitatingly denounce Pol Pot's claim to represent the people of Kampuchea.

The central committee decided to hold the 11th party congress in early 1982.

CSO: 4220

## NEED FOR INDIGENOUS DEFENSE PRODUCTION STRESSED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 4 Feb 81 p 5

[Text]

PUNE, Feb 3 (PTI)—Mr K P A Menon, Defence Secretary, Government of India, on Tuesday stressed the need for efforts to develop indigenously defence equipment to suit the modern trends of sophisticated technology.

Inaugurating a two-day all India seminar on "quality assurance of engineering equipment for defence" organised by the Directorate of Inspection Engineering Equipment (DIE) here, Mr

Menon said that more attention should also be given towards maintaining the requisite quality and standards.

Mr Menon said according to the policy laid down by the present Government the country would reach self-reliance in every sphere by the year 1990. The private and the small sectors had, thus, a great role to play to achieve this goal, he said.

CSO: 4220

## AUTONOMY FOR INDIAN RADIO, TELEVISION RULED OUT

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 4 Feb 81 p 5

[Text]

**INFORMATION** secretary A K Dutt on Tuesday ruled out grant of corporate autonomy to the radio and television media, saying that given the present level of Professionalism, such an experiment would not succeed, reports agencies.

In his valedictory address to the five-day seminar on 'radio reporting in today's India' which reviewed all aspects of the functioning of the government-controlled media, Mr Dutt emphasised that this was the only legitimate weapon in the hands of the government of the day to publicise its policies.

There was need, instead, for more flexibility in style of programmes and news broadcasting and in financial matters, Mr Dutt added.

Mr Inder K. Gujral former Union Information and Broadcasting Minister said that autonomy for All India Radio would make it serve the Government better than it was doing now, reports PTL.

Mr Gujral, who was the main speaker on the last day of the symposium of AIR correspondents, here said the case for autonomy was particularly strong for the external services of AIR where credibility and authenticity alone were relevant. He could not agree with the view

that autonomy would negate responsibility.

Mr Gujral said that it would be better for India to realise its several limitations in external broadcasts in a highly competitive world and build up its services to exploit the potential in the Southeast, South and South-west Asian region India had an advantage in this region to give a regional service.

The internal communication in this region was weak in both hardware and software and news agencies had not developed well. A few correspondents in the region would not be enough. Highly professionalised bureaux should be set up.

AIR could become the primary source of information here if it established authenticity. The tag of a government department would be a handicap and autonomy would help here, Mr Gujral said.

**COMPETITION**

Mr Gujral, who was still recently Indian Ambassador to the USSR, chose to speak as a

'consumer' on the theme for today, 'Reporting from and to India'. Firstly, he said the stage had come when the policy-makers asked themselves who were they addressing.

Instead of deluding themselves by the odd letter of appreciation of their external broadcasts they should realise that they are being crowded out by the high powered transmitters of many other countries, Mr Gujral said.

The listeners overseas could always check on the authenticity of the information given by AIR by tuning into other stations. AIR would have to bear this in mind if it was to compete with stations like the BBC Mr Gujral said. He however praised the Urdu service which he said needed to be strengthened.

Mr Gujral also pointed out the 'irrelevance' of a radio correspondent reporting Libya sitting in Cairo, where other highly professionalised networks could give on the spot voice casts. The AIR correspondent in such cases was behind time and lacked authenticity.

## INDEPENDENT PANEL TO SELECT JUDGES DEMANDED

Madras THE HINDU in English 2 Feb 81 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

The two-day All India Lawyer's conference held here under the auspices of the Supreme Court Bar Association in collaboration with the High Court Bar Associations had adopted a "Declaration of Delhi" urging "the creation of an independent machinery with full security of tenure and with a constitutional status for judicial appointments and allied matters to ensure the independence of the judiciary".

The Declaration was adopted by the conference which ended here today. It disapproved of and called for the deletion of the constitutional provisions authorising preventive detention in peacetime.

Declaration avowed that "the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and the freedom and independence of the legal profession constitute the sheet-anchor of social order, individual freedom, human rights and equal rights and equal justice in our society".

The conference which was attended by some well-known leading lawyers and over 700 delegates from 14 States, had also by this declaration opposed "the proposals for introducing some kind of a presidential system of government in our country" and said that the abolition or replacement of the parliamentary system "is unwarranted and is fraught with dangerous consequences to our country's constitutional system".

The Declaration recommended "urgently needed reforms on a priority basis in the parliamentary system to reinforce and revitalise it and to make it a truly faithful mirror of public opinion and effective apparatus of accountability".

It acknowledged and accepted the obligation of all Bar Associations to constitute committees of lawyers, particularly to render free legal aid and advice in defence of those detained without trial.

It was emphasised in particular that law is the common heritage and trust of mankind, that administration of justice is one of the most fundamental functions of the State, and that judges and lawyers owe their allegiance, by the traditions, training and tenets of their noble profession, to the cause and question of liberty and justice.

The two day's lawyers conference which discussed the themes of liberty, parliamentary democracy and independence of the judiciary and the Bar had by this declaration also urged the lawyers to dedicate themselves "to the goals of our constitutional system and to the solemn resolution of the Indian people to constitute India into a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic as proclaimed in the noble preamble of our Constitution".

The Declaration reiterated "the concept of liberty as the foundation of our constitutional system, as an indispensable norm and a perennial human aspiration for freedom, dignity and equality, as the source and sustenance of the vision and vitality of our constitution, as an essential condition of democracy and development, as a shield and sword of social defence, as a challenge and opportunity to the people to help themselves, to ameliorate their condition, to emancipate themselves from deadweights, to facilitate, and accelerate social transformation, and to achieve justice, social, economic and political".

## Transfer of Judges

PTI and UNI report:

Mr. C. K. Daphtary, noted jurist, speaking on Saturday, termed the recent transfer of judges as a penalty imposed on an independent judiciary.

Some judges were transferred five years ago as a penalty because their judgments did not suit the Government of that day, he said, insinuating the conference.

"We do not know the reasons for their transfer" he said adding "We also do not know to what extent the State will go".

Mr. Daphtary wanted the two-day conference to discuss the limits on the power of the executive to transfer judges.

He said the liberty of the citizens was again in danger and mentioned the National Security Act. Five years ago there was a similar legislation and "we know how it was misused" he said adding the power has again been vested in the same hands.

## Fearless Bar Essential

Earlier in his brief address Chief Justice Mr. Y. V. Chandrachud said that a fair, fearless and objective bar alone could foster an independent judiciary.

The Bar and the Bench should work with mutual understanding and not recrimination, he added.

In his presidential address, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, President of the Supreme Court Bar Association, called upon the lawyers to rededicate themselves to the vision of the Constitution and strengthen justice, freedom and liberty so as to make the blessings of the Indian Republic the common heritage of all of us.

### **Fundamental Rights Saved the Situation**

Freedom has survived in India today—even after the traumatic experience of the emergency which was proclaimed in June 1975 and continued till March 1977 — because of the constitutional guarantee of fundamental rights", Mr. Nani A. Palkhivala said.

In his keynote address, Mr. Palkhivala said there was no more telling example of the wisdom of embodying human rights in the Constitution than that of India.

He said that there could be no inconsistency or collision between the fundamental rights and the Directive Principles, since they were on different planes.

There could also be no conflict between the ends and the means.

"The only conflict is between the Constitution and those who refuse to accept the discipline of the Constitution".

"In the political capitals, refusal to accept discipline is called 'progressive radicalism', he added.

### **Parliamentary System is Preferential**

Mr. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, a former judge of the Supreme Court made a stout defence of the present parliamentary form of government and said what India required was a revolutionary restructuring of this system and not importation of the presidential form which was "more

authoritarian and quasi-monarchical form of democracy".

Mr. Iyer said the choice before India should not be limited between the Westminster and White House systems but there should be soul searching to find our swadeshi political structure and process essentially participative and parliamentary with such radical reforms to make it people-oriented.

Mr. Justice Iyer said participative democracy, not even 'Ram Rajya', was the condition for the survival of our constitutional order and the great rights it guaranteed.

Mr. Justice Iyer said the answer was clear. Reform of the Parliamentary system was an urgent need. Its presidential replacement may prove an ominous portent, he said.

Mr. Justice Iyer said the task of the first magnitude was to develop a cadre of young men and women who could govern or keep governors alert and efficient. Caste, and money power menaces would have to be fought and the whole election exercise to be changed so that in this poor country money power might not dominate the political life, he said.

### **No Confrontation**

Mr. Justice H. R. Khanna, a former judge of the Supreme Court ridiculed the charge that the courts in exercise of the power of judicial review adopted an attitude of confrontation with the legislature. Those who levelled the charge betrayed ignorance of even the elementary principles of constitutional law, Mr. Khanna said.

This was a function assigned to courts by the Constitution and they could not for fear of offending the susceptibility of critics perform an operation of self-abnegation and abdicate their vital function, Mr. Khanna said.

The former judge of the Bombay High Court, Mr. V. M. Tarkunde said the conference was being held under the similar circumstance as existed in 1973, when three Supreme Court judges were superseded. The transfer of judges and supersession both posed a serious threat to the independence of the profession.



## CONGRESS(I) LEGAL CELLS INVESTIGATES DOWRY CRIMES

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 6 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] Feb. 5.--The All-India Congress Committee (I) has recently formed a legal cell to help investigate the cases of harassment to women and bride burning cases. Till now, 140 cases have been referred to it.

Mrs Roda Mistry, M.P., said today that "when I became a member of Parliament I wanted Mrs Gandhi to allow me to do some work" and that it was with "her permission and blessings" that the cell began functioning.

While some of her workers made it clear that the police "at the lower levels" hampered investigation of cases and that because of fear of the police people were not forthcoming in giving information against culprits, Mrs Mistry said: "The cell is getting complete cooperation from the police".

She said Mr P. S. Bhinder, Police Commissioner, had asked Mr Sewa Das, Deputy Commissioner, to coordinate with the cell.

The cell has received cases of bride burning, cases of bigamy where the bridegroom, settled abroad, came to India, married a girl, taken the dowry and went away leaving his Indian bride behind, cases of child marriage where the bridegroom refused to take his bride home and also cases where a diseased person married for dowry and was unable to consummate the marriage.

The cell, Mrs Mistry said, had been helping girls take legal divorce, file appeals for return of dowry or settle other disputes. It had taken up cases of bride burning with the police and had been able to get some cases registered.

Mrs Mistry said recently a girl was allegedly burnt to death in the Greater Kailash area. "We want the case reinvestigated. The clothes of the girl were not sent for chemical analysis and though the girl was educated a "dying declaration" was taken from her on the first day after she was burnt which said she had committed suicide." Mrs Mistry alleged that the police had got her "thumb impression" on a so-called declaration.

In another case, a girl was allegedly thrown into a well by her in-laws. The girl had, in fact, went to her parents some days before the incident and had told her father that she was being harassed but her parents forced her to go back to her in-laws. [as published]



In yet another case, the police had not even cared to record a statement by the father of the girl who was burnt although the father, in the presence of members of the cell, "virtually shouted at Mr Bhinder".

Mrs Mistry said the cell wanted to take up a few cases as "test cases" so that people realized that criminals could be brought to book.

She admitted that the police were not as quick to register the cases as expected. She could not say whether corruption or negligence was the reason for this.

A group of doctors has taken up the cause of women and is planning a seminar on dowry system. Dr Urmila Sharma, president of this group, said doctors could help in many cases. They could ensure that a victim was not forced to give a "dying declaration".

CSO: 4220

## CHANGING NATION'S BLACK MONEY INTO WHITE DISCUSSED

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 8 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Sunanda Datta-Ray: "The Black and White of India's Money"]

[Text]

## CALCUTTA:

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling party would probably suffer most if Indians were to rush to buy the 10,000 rupee (about \$1,100) bonds carrying simple interest at 2 per cent over a minimum period of 10 years, floated by her government from February 1 ostensibly to convert 'black' money into white.

For black money lubricates the political wheels in a country that persists in framing its laws with high-minded regard for pious and austere ideals, and no concern at all for conditions on the ground.

## Barrier

It is illegal, for instance, for a parliamentary candidate to admit to spending more than about \$4,000 on his campaign. In actual practice, it costs nearly \$60,000 successfully to win an average of 1.2 million voters in a 5300 kilometre constituency.

It has also been forbidden since 1969 for companies to make payments to political parties. But the Central Bureau of Investigation revealed two years ago that of the \$24 million doled out by firms on the quiet during 1977, Mrs. Gandhi's party had received \$20 million.

Mrs. Gandhi got round the legal barrier by saying that such 'gifts' were really advance payments against future com-

mercial benefits and businessmen were most confident of her being able to honour commitments and repay them in kind.

Election expenditure above the permissible maximum and clandestine company donations both come from what is euphemistically known as the parallel economy.

So powerful are its tentacles that Atal Behari Vaipayee, who was External Affairs Minister in the Morarji Desai Cabinet and now leads the opposition Bharatiya Janta party, told a select committee in 1972 that all M.P.s. 'embark on their parliamentary careers with a gross lie--the false election returns which they submit.'

Nevertheless, New Delhi feels obliged periodically to make a show of mopping up undisclosed and therefore untaxed wealth which is currently estimated at an astronomical \$33 billion.

Some of it is invested in tax-free registered land and buildings. A goodly portion is hoarded in the form of gold, silver and jewellery. A part, too, is used every day to buy and sell commodities like sugar, kerosene, cooking oil, cement and other building and industrial raw materials which are in desperately short supply and therefore acutely susceptible to black market fluctuations.

The existence of this flourishing underground commerce bears out the truth of the Churchillian dictum that 'if you des-

try a free market you create a black market; if you have too many regulations you destroy all respect for the law.'

In 1971 Mrs. Gandhi set up an inquiry committee under a former chief justice, Kailash Nath Wanchoo.

Listing 15 avenues for the creation of black money, Wanchoo argued that 'the prevalence of high rates of taxation is the first and foremost reason for tax evasion'. He also mentioned smuggling, political demands, the temptation of speculating in scarce essential goods and having to gratify officials in order to get licences and permits all necessary only because of the stranglehold of restrictive regulations and rationing systems.

## Deal

Today the parallel economy is so deeply entrenched that it is virtually impossible to buy a modest flat in Calcutta without paying cash down for about half the purchase price. Since no receipt is issued for this amount, the property is undervalued to that extent in the sale deed.

To discourage these increasingly popular under-the-counter deals the Government ruled some time ago that it could acquire any suspiciously undervalued property by paying 15 per cent more than the formal buying price. But those who deal in black money — which means anyone with money — are also able to grease tax inspectors' palms.

Promoters of the high-rise buildings that are coming up

in all Indian cities use their concealed earnings to buy steel and cement (neither being available except on the black market) and to pay off building contractors. The victim is the poor professional man who has to convert hard-earned and taxed-at-source white money into black to buy a home.

Bombay's famed film industry, whose matinee idols live surrounded by vulgar ostentation, is even more heavily dependent on cash transactions. Since vast sums of money are involved, stars and directors protest that they would be ruined if they accepted cheque payments and paid tax on all their earnings. They too keep politicians placated by contributing handsomely to party coffers, especially Mrs. Gandhi's.

Officials hope that bonds worth about \$650 million will be sold under the present concessions. But businessmen say that Government will be lucky to attract one-third that amount.

An important reason for their scepticism is the exceedingly low return offered when privately run investment companies give 30 per cent and more interest on cash deposits.

It is also said that those who operate the parallel economy are not only well in with India's rulers but also already have smooth investment channels for their cash takings.

Finally, it is feared that any substantial purchase of bonds might prompt uncomfortable later scrutiny of the buyer's other activities.—'P.T. Observer' Service.

## DACOITS DEFY ATTEMPTS TO REDUCE CRIME

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] "It is better to kill 10 men than just one. If you kill one, then you are hanged as a murderer, but if you kill 10, then you are a dacoit. You are famous and can surrender to become a hero" — a saying in India's Chambal Valley.

MORENA, (India): The slim, slightly graying man who claims to have killed 10 men with his own hands and to have led a gang responsible for the deaths of countless others straightened his blue jacket, thrust out his hand and introduced himself.

"Madhu Singh, surrendered dacoit", he said with pride.

The former bandit — or dacoit, as members of India's notorious gangs are called — recounted his exploits to two visitors as a knot of citizens to this dusty agricultural town in central India listened with rapt attention.

The residents had heard it all many times before, but the chance to see the famous man himself kept them riveted in place.

At the time of his surrender to the police in 1972, Mr Singh had a price of \$12,000 on his head. But a Government policy of negotiated surrender enabled Mr Singh and hundreds of other Chambal Valley dacoits to bask in the glory of their own legends.

The Government, incapable of forcing them to justice, instead offered them land, money and eventual freedom in return for a guilty plea to one charge and a pledge to go straight. These Government offers, in 1961 and 1972, of a clean slate in return for only token punishment encouraged about 700 dacoits to turn themselves in. Most of them are free today.

Typically, they spend a few years in a minimum-security "open jail" more renowned for illegal distilleries and imported women than discipline. Those still in prison were released unconditionally last year.

Today, most float comfortably on the fringes of crime, supplementing their own, previous earnings with occasional work on both sides of the law.

The residual power and influence inherent in the notoriety of the valley's biggest former dacoits have not escaped notice by India's politicians.

Two months before last spring's crucial state elections, both Mr Singh and another former dacoit were taken to New Delhi for an audience with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Their subsequent release from custody and active campaigning for candidates of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I Party are viewed by local officials as a definite factor in her party's triumph in the area.

The hero status of these former gang leaders is a strange phenomenon in a nation that ranks declining law and order among its foremost problems. Dacoity—legally, any crime committed by a group of five or more persons — is rising to epidemic proportions nationally.

The depth of the dacoit problem, coupled with the collapse of the judicial process in many outlying areas of the country, prompted the frustrated police in Bihar state to begin blinding suspected dacoits in an attempt to combat terror with terror. The disclosure of the practice late last year touched off a national furore.

Murder, kidnapping and robbery of landowners have had the least a tinge of legitimacy in the Chambal

Valley since the early 16th century when dispossessed Rajput warriors began harassing their oppressors to regain land and property.

Much as their ancestors did, the modern-day gang leaders strike and then retreat to a warren of deeply rutted jungle gorges known as the Ravines that run for hundreds of miles along the Chambal River.

Even those who helped shape the policy of negotiated surrender now admit it has failed. The example has led young people to believe they can earn a quick fortune in crime, then surrender to a life of affluence.

## REVERSE TACTICS

A recent jump in dacoit activities by nearly 20 major gangs operating in the valley region has caused Government officials to reverse tactics in yet another effort to bring the problem under control.

With the judicial process virtually impotent because witnesses are too terrified to testify against a dacoit, police and Government officials privately admit the only solution is to hunt down the gangs and kill their leaders.

Specially trained police units armed with machine-guns, hand-grenades and mortars will be used in the operation, which will include the police in three states.

Most experts believe, however, that only a comprehensive development programme, including road construction through the Ravines to diminish their value as a sanctuary, improved rural employment opportunities and better-trained police and civil administrators, will do the job.

## INDO-FRENCH JOINT BUSINESS COUNCIL MEETS

Madras THE HINDU in English 4 Feb 81 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Federation of French Industries (Conseil National Du Patronat Français - CNPF) will set up an office in Bombay to promote transfer of French technology and joint ventures with Indian partners specially for small and medium-sized firms.

This was announced at the conclusion of the first meeting of the Indo-French Joint Business Council here today. The setting up of an office in Bombay by CNPF was proposed because it was brought out during the discussions that communication gap was one of the reasons for the poor progress in Indo-French collaboration.

The Indian delegation was led by the FICCI President, Mr. K. N. Modi and the French team by the CNPF President, Mr. Francois Ceyrac.

According to a joint statement issued at the end of the meeting the Council reviewed the economic situation in India and France, development of bilateral trade and progress of French collaboration in India and joint ventures in third countries.

The Indian side underlined the favourable investment climate and urged that the present level of trade and economic cooperation between the two should be improved.

The French delegation responded by pointing out that the CNPF was willing to set up appropriate mechanisms to improve industrial collaboration with India. A revival of interest in French business circles in augmenting investment and transferring technology to India was noted.

**Joint Ventures**

The establishment of joint enterprises by French and Indian firms in third countries also figured at the discussions. The French firms had been going in a big way in West Asia and African countries in undertaking and executing project contracts and it was felt that India could act as a partner in view of the geographical proximity, availability of skilled expertise and labour as well as adequate raw material base.

The Indian team also stressed that as France played a key role in the development programmes of African

**Caribbean and Pacific countries, Indian**

parties should be associated actively in programmes of joint tendering and contracting in these areas. The French delegation promised to examine the possibilities of such cooperation.

Mr. Modi and Mr. Ceyrac told a press conference that the meeting had helped in identifying areas of priority interest for Indo-French collaboration.

**Sophisticated Technology**

Mr. Ceyrac said France was keen on promoting collaboration particularly with medium-scale enterprises. In reply to a question, he said he did not mean that medium level of technology should be promoted. There were a number of medium-scale enterprises in France based on highly sophisticated technology, which also exported their products. France would like to help promote similar enterprises in India.

He expected that as a follow-up of this meeting concrete collaboration proposals would emerge soon.

## OFFICIALS CLAIM PRICES 'RELATIVELY' STABLE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Feb 81 p 7

[Text]

NEW DELHI, January 31 (PTI): Numbers off make dealers' readings. What about this series: 259.6, 259.6, 259.9, 260.0, 260.2, 259.8, 261.4, 263.1, 264.0, 264.3, 264.9, 264.3, 263.7, 261.1, 257.9, 258.0, 260.3, 258.1, 258.1, 258.6, 258.8, 256.1, 257.5, 258.9.

Like other numbers they may not mean a thing. But they are bold figures today in the armoury of an administration that has been put on the defensive by critics of the price rise.

The figures are marshalled to demonstrate how "steady" has been the all commodities wholesale price index that they represent, week after week since July 19 last year until the latest January 10 index.

Officials say the six-month period to which the indices correspond are a fairly reasonable period to judge and confirm the government's claim that relative price stability is now here to stay.

The price management should be regarded the more remarkable against the background of the inflationary pressures of the oil price hike, higher transportation costs and allied factors, the officials insist.

## AT HIGHER LEVEL

Again seasonal factors were not allowed to influence the price index. They concede that the fall in the wholesale index has not quite percolated to the retail market.

For one thing, the stability such as it is, has been achieved at a higher level of prices. For another, it takes an estimated two and a half months to percolate to remote retail outlets. The percolation is seen to be faster whenever there is a rise in the wholesale index.

Each week, retail prices of a select 42 items of common use are reported from some 90 centres across the country to a committee of officials headed by Mr. A. K. Murumdar, secretary of the Union ministry of civil supplies.

Under such weekly price surveillance are items like kerosene, edible oils, pulses, atta, Potato, onions, cycle tyres and tubes and hurricane lanterns.

To ensure availability and price stability, the government has pumped into the public distribution system commodities worth Rs. 4,000 crores during 1980.

## LAG IN SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTION SCORED

Madras THE HINDU in English 31 Jan 81 p 8

[Article by C. V. Gopalakrishnan: "Precious Electronic Material"]

[Text]

**T**HE announcement by Mr. C. P. N. Singh, Union Minister of State for Science, Technology and Electronics, made at a recent news conference that the Rs. 17 80-crore semi-conductor complex at Chandigarh will go into commercial production in April 1983, gives rise to hopes that the Government of India at last is shaking off the lethargy which had gripped it all these years in respect of matters relating to the complex.

If the Chandigarh project does go into production in 1983, it would be exactly 10 years after a technical committee headed by Mr. C. R. Subramaniam, former Chairman, Bharat Electronics Ltd., had recommended to the Government that a semi-conductor complex should be set up immediately. If the Government had gone ahead in 1973 with the setting up of the project, its capital cost as estimated by the committee would not have exceeded Rs. 5 crores.

#### Inertia indefensible

Considering the fact that the capital investment required for the project was so small in relation to its importance to the country, the inertia which had seized the Government in this regard, is indefensible.

India which could have marched much faster in electronics and stayed far closer than it is today to the U.S. and Europe, finds itself left far behind simply because of official procrastination. Before going into these matters, it will be worth taking a look at the promises held out by semi-conductors as an electronic material.

As its name implies, semi-conductors are materials whose electrical conductivity lies between that of an insulator (that is non-conductor) and a conductor. Semi-conductors with the right pattern of electron density, held out advantages principally by way of low power consumption for electronic applications.

#### Biggest Break-through

For many years, germanium has been among the most sought-after semi-conductors but it is being replaced by silicon which is preferred for its superior thermal properties, as it could be used up to the temperature of 160°C.

The biggest break-through in semi-conductor technology came with the discovery of the potentialities of the transistor, which can be simply described as a device utilising a semi-conductor to control and amplify small electric currents. The discovery was

made by John Bardeen, Walter Brattain and William Shockley, scientists of the Bell Telephone Laboratories in the U.S., in 1948. They were awarded the Nobel prize for Physics.

Since then, semi-conductor technology had galloped in the U.S. and Europe. Breakthroughs have been coming almost in a stampede, among them being the one relating to microprocessors. In 1969, Mr. Ted Hoff, Intel Corporation, U.S., entrusted with the task of producing a set of miniature components for a programmable desk calculator, hit upon the idea of placing most of the calculator's arithmetic and logic circuitry in one silicon chip.



### Miniaturisation

The subsequent achievements in miniaturisation read like a fairy tale. For instance, there are silicon chips of the size of postage stamps, which could house 64,000 electronic circuits.

Thanks to the big increase in demand for an infinite variety of applications, the cost of production of the devices is said to have come down for a central processing unit from \$20,000 to not more than \$200. The frontiers of microprocessor technology are still receding into the horizon and like Alice in Wonderland, one has to be running at a break-neck speed all the time, just to stay in the same place.

How does India figure in this international semi-conductor and micro-processor scenario? Scientists and entrepreneurs in India, certainly have been alive to the progress of technology in the developed countries. A semi-conductor unit was set up in India in 1962 by Semi-Conductors Ltd., Poona, and it took up germanium devices for production.

Bharat Electronics was the first public sector unit set up with extensive facilities for the manufacture of germanium devices. Other units had also come up and there are around 25 units engaged in the production of semi-conductor devices, covering a range of items like discrete diodes, and transistors, both germanium and silicon.

But the growth of the industry in India since the Sixties was related primarily to the expansion of the production of radio receivers.

### Task Ahead

The task ahead was visualised quite clearly by the Electronics Committee set up by the Government, as early as August 1963, under the chairmanship of Dr. Homi J. Bhabha.

The committee, which submitted its report in 1966, said that the Government should not permit the establishment of capacity for making components which were becoming obsolete and that considerable effort would be required to keep pace with new developments such as tunnel diodes, field effect transistors, high frequency silicon transistors and solid state devices. It does not appear that anything worth mentioning was done on the lines recommended by the committee.

Yet another committee set up in January 1972 under the chairmanship of Mr. C. R. Subramaniam, recommended the immediate setting up of a semi-conductor

complex. It said that India should rapidly enter the area of large-scale integrated chips, which must be made to meet the requirements of defence and telecommunication electronics. An initial investment of Rs. 5 crores on the semi-conductor complex and an annual recurring investment of Rs. 2 crores, should ensure self-sufficiency in electronics, it said.

### Bottleneck

A still more comprehensive "Perspective Report of Electronics in India" published in June 1975, reviewed the progress in respect of semi-conductor devices. It said that the absence of a semi-conductor production base for making sophisticated integrated circuit devices on a large scale, had been the real bottleneck in the production of components.

The perspective report went in detail into the gaps which India will have to fill in semi-conductor technology. It said that the existing manufacturers would not be able to fill these gaps presenting a major deviation from their present line of manufacture, and also because the future requirements of these devices would not be large enough.

The gaps mentioned by the perspective report included metal oxide semi-conductor, large-scale integrated circuits for calculators, memories and instrument sub-systems, gallium arsenide devices for microwave and optic-electronic applications, and packages for large scale integrated circuits.

Once again, urging the immediate setting up of the semi-conductor complex, the perspective report mentioned the new technologies which the proposed complex should take note of.

Among them are charge coupled devices, amorphous semi-conductor devices, and ion implantation, which is important for microwave devices, etc. The report said that indigenous capacity did not exist for a number of other devices like the Schottky barrier, required for microwave transmission and thyristors.

### Undesirable Approach

The report, expressing itself strongly against the indiscriminate import of chips for semi-conductor devices, said that while such imports may be an easy approach to enter the semi-conductor market and meet the large diversity of demand, they were undesirable from the point of view of technology growth in the country.

Such imports involve little capital expenditure and yield disproportionately high profits. The report recommended that there should be no import of chips for large volume entertainment requirements. Only those electronic firms which make at least 70 per cent of the devices they market, should be allowed to import the chips.

The purpose of the foregoing narration is to focus on the awareness among Indian scientists and technologists, about the international scenario in electronics, particularly semi-conductor, as early as the Sixties, and the hopes they cherished about being able to keep pace with galloping technology.

The 10-year dithering over the setting up of the semi-conductor complex offers the best commentary on the kind of Government support they had received. It appears that the time lost is more due to factors which have nothing to do with science or technology but partisan pulls and petty jealousies.

The technical committees which have been for years, telling the Government what should be done to keep abreast of technology would, therefore, have felt exactly as the French-born U.S. Professor, Jacques Barzun. He had said that while teaching pupils poor on the uptake, he felt like a dynamo discharging into a non-conductor.

## LADAKHIS DESIGNATED AS SCHEDULED TRIBES

Madras THE HINDU in English 11 Feb 81 p 16

[Text] Jammu, Feb. 10.

The Jammu and Kashmir Government has decided to recommend to the Centre to treat people living in the border areas of Ladakh as scheduled tribes as demanded by them. [as published]

Disclosing this to newsmen here, a State Government spokesman said the decision was taken on the recommendation of a three member State Ministerial committee which visited Ladakh last month in the wake of the agitation by the people of Leh district.

The State Government has also invited for talks here the 25-member Leh action committee, headed by one of the head lamas of the Ladakh Kushak Bakula, which is spearheading the agitation. The agitation has now been suspended.

Almost all members of the Leh committee, including the Congress (I) member of the Lok Sabha Mr. P. Namgial, have arrived. But they will await for their chairman, Kushak Bakula, expected here shortly from Delhi.

Mr. Namgial welcomed the decision of State Government to recommend to the Centre to treat the people of the border areas of Ladakh as scheduled tribes. But another main demand of theirs was that the State Government should provide some internal autonomy and constitutional guarantee to the people of the border areas so that there was no "political interference" in their "internal affairs" by the State Government.

Mr. Namgial accused National Conference leaders including the Chief Minister, Sheikh Abdullah, of adopting a policy of divide and rule to get their party base established in Ladakh. This had provoked the current agitation in Leh.

Mr. Namgial also complained that the State Government was not giving a fair deal to Ladakh to help end its age-old economic backwardness. [as published]

CSO: 4220

## INDIA

### EGYPT, NATION AGREE ON ENERGY COOPERATION

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 2 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, Jan. 31.--India and Egypt will explore the possibility of "further cooperation" in the field of atomic energy under a protocol signed here today by the Energy Ministers of the two countries, reports PTI.

Discussions on this would be held in Bombay between atomic specialists of India and Egypt.

The protocol was signed by Mr A. B. A. Ghani Khan-Chowdhury of India and Mr Mohammed Maher Abaza of Egypt who led a delegation to India to finalize projects on bilateral cooperation in the field of energy.

Under the protocol, India and Egypt have agreed on joint ventures for manufacturing electrical equipment like transmission towers high voltage switch gears, and insulators.

India has agreed to send experts to Egypt for surveying its coal resources. The survey will be followed by detailed studies and investigation by Indian engineers.

India will also send to Egypt three experts on solar energy, biomass and bio-gas research. The two countries agreed to exchange information and experience in these fields.

Under the protocol, India will train seven more power engineers from Egypt. Twelve engineers had completed training in 1979 and 1980.

In the area of rural electrification, India has agreed to procure and supply the materials requested by Egypt.

The cost and quantity of material to be procured from India for introduction of electricity in the rural areas in Egypt were made available to the Egyptian side.

Mr Choudhury and Mr Vikram Mehajan, Minister of State for Energy, have accepted Mr Abaza's invitation to visit Egypt at a mutually convenient date.

**GAIN FROM BARAUNI REFINERY RESUMPTION ASSESSED**

**Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Feb 81 p 1**

[Text] The most heartening piece of news for economic planners here in recent months has been the resumption of production at the Barauni refinery, especially after the Reserve Bank's warning that excessive dependence on imported crude and petroleum products would not help the economy's revival.

The significance of the Barauni refinery going on stream is that the country may not have to incur the estimated expenditure of Rs. 700 crores above last year's oil import bill of Rs. 5,000 crores after the recent crude price hike announced by OPEC.

In other words, the foreign exchange outflow on account of oil import will remain around 70 per cent of the export earnings of last year and not 80 per cent as had been feared.

The refinery, with a crude utilisation capacity of 3.3 million tonnes which had remained shut for 13 months owing to the blockade imposed by the Assam agitators, will now turn out petroleum products at the rate of three million tonnes per annum.

The earlier estimate of an import requirement of seven million tonnes of petroleum products for the current year can now be revised to four million tonnes, the quantity the country has been importing traditionally. It will mean a reduction in the foreign exchange outflow of Rs. 720 crores against the estimated increase in the oil import bill of a similar amount.

This will be the immediate gain from the commissioning of the Barauni refinery and the pumping of crude from the Narongi oilfields of Assam.

It can, therefore, be expected that the government will go all out to normalise the functioning of the Assam oilfields. The deployment of army personnel for guarding the oil installations and helping the pumping of crude, if necessary, is obviously indicative of the government's determination.

If the government can attain the production level of the annual five million tonnes of crude from the Assam oilfields, the oil situation will undoubtedly ease considerably. If the ONGC is able to implement successfully the programme of increasing crude production from Bombay High by stages from the present six million

to 8.5 million tonnes by the end of the year, the total indigenous oil output provide a cushion against a further crude price hike by OPEC.

News from Bombay suggests that the giant Bombay High north process platform, capable of handling 180,000 barrels of crude a day and 2.9 million cubic feet of associated gas, will be commissioned in ten days. It will be a major landmark in the development of the Bombay High reserve and help the ONGC keep its schedule of increasing crude production.

All these developments bode well for the oil situation being kept under control. For the consumer, it may see the end of the nightmare of petroleum product prices being increased every half year. Industry may be spared of periodic shocks which it has been subjected to owing to the cost escalation by the price hikes.

These are some of the silver linings for the economic planners. Keeping the prices of petroleum products within reasonable limits is one of the major factors that can contribute to the economy taking a turn for the better. Increasing indigenous production is the only answer for the time being.

A consequential gain from commissioning the Barauni refinery is the possibility of the increase in indigenous fertiliser production. Several fertiliser plants remained closed or under-utilised owing to the shortage of naphtha as a feedstock following the closure of the refinery.

CSO: 4220

## GANDHI ASKS STATES TO INCREASE OILSEED ACREAGE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 12 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has urged the State Governments to increase the acreage under oilseeds, especially groundnut through suitable crop combination and rotation in irrigated areas, reports PTI.

In a letter addressed to the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Orissa, Rajasthan and Karnataka the Prime Minister emphasised the need for a programme like this, in view of the ever increasing demand for edible oils and the shortage in supply. She said the situation was causing great concern to the government as it had led to difficulties on the price front and also serious drain on the foreign exchange reserves.

The Prime Minister suggested that as an immediate remedy, both short-term and long-term, would lie in raising groundnut in the rabi summer seasons under irrigated conditions. This would be advantageous to the farmer, ensuring better returns per hectare, as he could cultivate three hectares of groundnut with the water required for a hectare of paddy. The increase in summer groundnut production would also have a stabilising influence on prices, as this would come to the market during off season, she added.

It was expected that this programme could cover 14 lakh hectares. The State-wise break up: Andhra Pradesh, 4 lakh hectares, Karnataka 2.5 lakh hectares, Tamilnadu 3.40 lakh hectares, Orissa one lakh hectares, Gujarat 2 lakh hectares, Rajasthan 50,000 hectares and Maharashtra 40,000 hectares.

To achieve this target the Prime Minister has recommended a three point formula to the respective Governments.

She also urged the State Governments to make an early announcement of the localisation of areas and the period of water supply to enable the farmers to do their advance planning of cropping programmes. [as published] For instance, if every year the announcement is made as early as May, it would be facilitating the farmers to prepare appropriate cropping programme for both the kharif and summer season and take up groundnut crop sowing at the proper time, she indicated.

The Prime Minister concluded her letter with an appeal to the Chief Ministers to take this programme under their personal charge and make it a success.

CSO: 4220



## INDIA

### REPORTER GIVES DETAILS OF 1981 OIL IMPORT PLANS

Madras THE HINDU in English 11 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] New Delhi, Feb. 9.

Venezuela will supply 500,000 tonnes of crude oil to India for 1981. It has also agreed to the exchange of this crude with other West Asian crudes suitable for Indian refineries to enable India to save on freight.

This is the first time that Venezuela is supplying crude to India. The agreement was signed by Mr. C. R. Das Gupta, Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation with the State-owned Corpoven S.A. of Venezuela.

Oil availability position in India during 1981 is said to have considerably eased on account of the indications of Iran's willingness to supply more than the five million tonnes to which it had earlier agreed. It has made known that it will be able to supply even up to eight or nine million tonnes during 1981.

Iran has suggested that it will be very much in India's interests to lift more crude from Iran instead of making heavy purchases in the spot markets. This will, however, imply that India will have to pay a higher price.

It may still be advantageous to India to buy the additional quantities from Iran instead of from the spot markets. There are other considerations hinging upon India's friendly relations with both Iran and Iraq which will have to be taken into account.

#### Concessional Prices

Yet another aspect relating to the price of Iranian crude engaging the attention of the Government is the concessional prices reported to be charged by Iran to some countries lifting its crude from the Kharg island terminal.

India has always been lifting the Darius crude fed into the Madras refineries from the Kharg island terminal. It has therefore suggested to Iran that it should also be eligible for the concessional price. There is no response from Iran to this proposal. But it is hoped that something might emerge out of the moves made by India.

Though there have been reports that the Kharg island terminal was damaged in Iraqi air raids, it is said that they have not caused any disruption in oil supplies to India.

In spite of the uncertainty about the supplies from Iraq, the present arrangements entered into for oil supplies for 1981 provide for imports as follows: [(i) five million tonnes from Iran; (ii) 2.5 million tonnes from Saudi Arabia; (iii) one million tonnes from Libya; (iv) 500,000 tonnes each from Venezuela, Algeria and Nigeria; (v) 1.5 million tonnes from United Arab Emirates (UAE); (vi) 2.5 million tonnes from the Soviet Union; (vii) 1.5 million tonnes from Mexico and (viii) 500,000 tonnes from Kuwait].

#### More Oil from other Sources

Apart from the possibility of India being able to lift more oil from Iran under the proposals now under consideration, the Government is also exploring the possibility of securing more supplies from Algeria, Nigeria and Kuwait.

If the hopes about the improvements in Assam situation materialise, it will enable the Government to reduce its imports of petroleum products from the six million tonnes now being planned to five million tonnes.

If the Barauni, Gauhati and Digboi refineries continue to function without any disruption and if the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India resume operations, the situation will improve.

The agreement signed with Venezuela is the result of the Government's efforts to diversify the sources of crude supply. Discussions were subsequently held at the Government level and this was followed by the recent visit of Mr. C. R. Das Gupta, to that country.

CSO: 4220

INDIA

#### COMMITTEE APPROVES RISE IN COAL PRICES

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 9 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The Government has decided to raise the price of coal by about Rs 20 a tonne to cover up the huge losses being incurred by the Coal India, the major producer of this commodity, says UNI.

The proposal, which was recently shelved by the Union Cabinet, was brought back to the committee for Economic Affairs by the Finance Minister on Saturday. Following reconsiderations, the committee has approved the proposal.

As a consequence of this increase, the Cabinet Committee also decided to revise steel and pig iron prices.

According to the Energy Ministry sources the present increase would help the Coal India and other units only in regard to the losses anticipated in the coming fiscal year 1981-82, since only two months are left in the current year. Coal India has been losing about Rs 100 crores a year.

The Finance Ministry moved for the increase now because it has been of the view that the prices of various administered prices--oil, steel, coal, fertiliser--should reflect the cost of manufacture. Otherwise, it led to economic distortions and the general budget has to bear the brunt.

CSO: 4220

## BRIEFS

**TANZANIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT--**Dar Es Salaam, Feb 4: The Tanzanian President, Mr Julius Nyerere, will pay a five-day State visit to India on March 29, reports PTI. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Feb 81 p 1]

**GUPTA DEFAMATION CASE--**Mr Bhupesh Gupta, M.P., was on Wednesday convicted in a defamation case by Mr Sanat Kumar Bose Metropolitan Magistrate, Calcutta, reports PTI. Considering the old age of Mr Gupta, the magistrate released him after due admonition under Section 360(3) of Cr.P.C. The complaint related to publication of a statement issued by the CPI general-secretary, Mr Rajeswara Rao, in the "New Age", an English weekly, on September 21, 1975 in which Mr J M Biswas former M.P. and trade union leader, was alleged to have been expelled from the party for being an "informer". Mr Rao had earlier been convicted and fined by another metropolitan magistrate of Calcutta for issuing and publishing that statement in Bengali daily "Kalantar" published from Calcutta. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Feb 81 p 9]

**TEXTBOOKS FROM USSR--**Madras, Feb 4 (UNI): Soviet textbooks would be made available for the University students in India with the signing of a protocol in New Delhi on 9 February according to Soviet Deputy Minister for Higher Education A Egorov Nicholas. Prof. Nicholas, who arrived here today from Delhi on a two-day visit of Tamilnadu, told newsmen at Madras airport that the joint Indo-Soviet Textbook Committee would select the 'best' Soviet textbooks for students of Indian Universities. The selected books, which would be in English and Indian languages, would be evaluated by Indian scholars before introduction. He said the textbooks to be published in the Soviet Union would be sold through 'Mezudunarodyuaya,' their international agency, and would later be published from India. On his arrival, the Soviet Deputy Minister was received at the airport by Tamilnadu Education Minister A Aranganyagam. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 5 Feb 81 p 5]

**MEETING ON TARAPUR--**Moscow, Feb 3 (PTI): A seminar of Soviet and Indian experts on the problem of radioactive waste in Tarapur atomic power plant will be held either this month or the next, reports APN. Giving this information, Mr I Morozov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR state committee for uses of atomic energy, said in an interview that the seminar had been prompted by the need to share experience and knowledge between Soviet and Indian specialists. A group of

Indian specialists is to visit the Soviet Union this year to familiarise with the works on the use of Radioisotopes in major branches of medicine and in radioisotope instrument-making, he said. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 4 Feb 81 p 3]

ORDNANCE CORPS COMMANDANT--Lieutenant General S S Sandhu Director of Ordnance Services, has taken over as Colonel Commandant of the Army Ordnance Corps, reports PTI. He succeeds Major General M G Abraham, who has retired. Commissioned on 12 September 1948, General Sandhu heads the Army Ordnance Corps. The largest inventory holding organisation in the country. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 4 Feb 81 p 5]

RAMAGUNDAM ARGON GAS--Hyderabad, Feb 3: The Fertilizer Corporation of India, Ramagundam unit, started production of argon gas yesterday. Mr P Radhakrishnan, Deputy General Manager performed the puja signifying the production of pure gas from the argon recovery plant. Argon gas is the by-product from the air separation plant where oxygen and nitrogen are obtained from atmospheric air for the production of ammonia. It is chiefly used in providing an inert atmosphere for special welding jobs. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 4 Feb 81 p 9]

BENGAL FOODGRAIN DISTRIBUTION--The State Government has decided to take over the procurement and distribution of foodgrain from the Food Corporation of India from April 1. The decision has been taken in view of the Union Agriculture Ministry's decision to discontinue procurement and distribution of foodgrain by the FCI after March 31. Mr A K Sen, Chief Secretary, said in Calcutta on Tuesday that there would be no difficulty for carrying out the functions of the FCI as the Reserve Bank of India had assured funds. He said the State Food Department would carry out procurement and distribution of foodgrain as part of its departmental activities. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 4 Feb 81 p 1]

PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL--The public sector steel plants maintained their upward trend in production in January this year with 4,57,900 tonnes of saleable steel against 4,57,800 tonnes in December, 1980, reports PTI. According to a press release by the Steel Authority of India (SAIL), of the five plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Burnpur, Durgapur and Rourkela, Bhilai and Rourkela continued to operate above their rated capacities. Bhilai with 1,70,300 tonnes of saleable steel in January exceeded the monthly production levels of the last 26 months which was 104 per cent of capacity. Rourkela produced 1,02,940 tonnes (101 per cent). Production in other plant was Bokaro (86,530 tonnes). Indian Iron and Steel Company (48,820 tonnes). Durgapur was, however, plagued by lower power supply and consequent drop in production. Despatches of saleable steel did not, however, match the increased production levels as a result of which stocks have gone up from 1.95 lakh tonnes in October, 1980 to 3.0 lakh tonnes yesterday. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Feb 81 p 5]

RAILWAY RECORD LOADING--The railways achieved record loading of 102,951 wagons including 32,246 wagons of coal and 4,784 of government sponsored foodgrains during the last 72 hours. This is the highest figure in any three days in the history of Indian railways, reports UNI. Giving this information, the Railway Ministry



spokesman said that the performance becomes all the more significant in the context of the call of mass absenteeism given by loco running staff association of locomen from the mid night of 28 January. Describing the overall situation in most of the zonal railways as normal and in other under control. The spokesman said that so far 75 arrests have been made. These were all for indulging in violent activities, intimidation and assaults. These arrests have been made under normal law and authorities have not felt the need so far to make any arrest under National Security Act. [Text] New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Feb 81 p 5]

OFFER TO NIGERIA--India has offered to Nigeria cooperation in the development of its water resources and irrigation facilities reports UNI. The offer was made by Union Minister of State for Irrigation Z R Ansari when a ten-member Nigerian delegation, led by Alhaji Baia Tafi an Yauri called on him on Monday. Mr Ansari said the problems of the developing countries, especially of the Afro-Asian region, were almost similar and it was in their mutual interest to cooperate with each other for their economic development. Mr Ansari said India was ready to offer to friendly countries like Nigeria whatever expertise it had developed in the field of water resources development, irrigation, food control and manpower training. The delegation would hold detailed discussions with the Central Water Commission and the Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS), a public sector undertaking. Union Irrigation Secretary C C Patel and Chairman of WAPCOS D.P. Chaddha were present when Mr Ansari had talks with the delegation. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT 3 Feb 81 p 5]

SINGAPORE TRADE SHOW--Singapore, Feb 2 (AFP): An exclusive Indian trade exhibition, portraying the highlights of the country's industrial progress, will be held in Singapore from March 26 to April 5 this year, it was announced here today. A spokesman for the Indian High Commission here said the main objective of the exhibition was to expand India's trade and economic relations with Singapore and other members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). He said some 70 leading industrial and training establishments from all over India would take part in the 11-day exhibition, in which engineering industry will have a dominant role. Both heavy and light engineering products will be well represented and on display will be heavy machine tools while in the lighter category there will be hand tools, bicycles, sewing machines and medical and scientific instruments. The exhibition is organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Feb 81 p 8]

INTUC SUPPORTS PLAN--Bombay, February 2: The Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) has called upon the working-class to help make the sixth five-year plan a success. In a release today, the INTUC said it was in the national interest and that of the workers themselves that the plan, involving an investment of thousands of crores of rupees, was implemented. In this context the workers should make a success of participative management. The INTUC has also called for the revival of the national apex body for the private sector so as to ensure proper communication between the employers and the employees, the release added. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 3 Feb 81 p 3]

NEW PARTY FORMED--Lucknow, February 2 (UNI): The formation of a new party, the "Loktantric (democratic) Lok Dal", with Mr Chandrajit Yadav as its national convener and the former chief minister, Mr Banarsi Das, as its Uttar Pradesh

convener, was announced here today. Mr Banarsi Das told newsmen that the party would hold its first convention here by the end of this month or the first week of March. He said Mr H N Bahuguna and Mr Raj Narain had agreed in principle to come together to pave the way for the formation of a viable national alternative to the Congress(I). [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 3 Feb 81 p 7]

VIKRAM VICE CHANCELLOR--Bhopal, Feb 1: The appointment of Mr P K Dave, retired inspector-general of police, as the vice-chancellor of Vikram University has had adverse reactions in academic and political circles. The former Vice-Chancellor, Prof. P N Kawthkar, appointed by the Janata Ministry, had to resign following demonstrations by students and other troubles. The Governor, who is Chancellor of all the Universities in the State, under powers vested in him, appointed Mr Dave as Vice-Chancellor on the Ministry's advice. The appointment is being attacked on the score that the approach of the police to campus problems will never yield good results. This is a valid point particularly now, when the image of the police in the public eye is not so good, because of their own excesses. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 2 Feb 81 p 9]

BORDER SECURITY DIRECTOR--New Delhi, Feb 1: Mr Krishna Ramamurti, yesterday assumed charge as director general of the Border Security Force. He was acting DG, BSF till now. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 2 Feb 81 p 9]

KARNATAKA JANATA CHIEF--Bangalore, Feb 1: Mr S R Bommai, leader of the Janata Party in the State Assembly is the new president of the State Janata Party. Mr Bommai was elected unanimously, as the party president at a meeting of the newly-elected State Council, held here on Sunday. He succeeds Mr H D Deve Gowda who had held the post for about two years now. The consensus procedure had been adopted to pick the most acceptable candidate. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 2 Feb 81 p 9]

NEW UNION OFFICIALS-- New Delhi, January 31: Secretaries were appointed yesterday to five departments of the Union government to fill vacancies -- existing or arising shortly. The new secretaries approved by the appointments committee of the cabinet are Mr T N Chaturvedi (education), Mr C S Swaminathan (mines), Mr Lov Raj Kumar (petroleum), Mr K S Bhatnagar (company affairs) and Mr D G Deshmukh (labour). Dr A K Ghosh was at the same time appointed chairman of the bureau of industrial costs and prices to take over from Mr Lov Raj Kumar. Mr B B Vohra is retiring tomorrow as secretary to the department of petroleum. Mr K S Raghupathy is now under extension as labour secretary. In further appointments announced yesterday, four officers of the railways have been elevated as general managers. The officers are: Mr Verghese Anwar, chief engineer, construction, Southern Railway, Mr C K Swaminathan, director, railway planning, railway board; Mr T N Ramachandran, director, civil engineering, railway board, and Mr K Balachandran, secretary, railway board. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Feb 81 p 7]

MARXIST-LENINIST LEADER KILLED--Baramuni, Feb 7 (UNI)--Marxist Coordination Committee leader Sukhdev Singh, who was shot and injured at his party office in Begusarai yesterday, died at Patna medical college hospital last night. The assailants escaped. [as published] Mr Singh was today cremated at Simaria ghat, where several communist leaders including Mr Surya Narain Singh, MP were present. Sources here said, Mr Singh had mentioned three persons as his assailants. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 8 Feb 81 p 4]



**NEW UAE AMBASSADOR**--New ambassador of the United Arab Emirates Abdul Aziz Bin Nasser al-Owais, presented his letter of credence to President Sanjiva Reddy at Rashtrapati Bhavan on Saturday morning, reports UNI. Welcoming the ambassador, the President referred to "the age-old relationship between India and the UAE, which has been further strengthened by intensive political and economic contacts between the two countries in modern times" and said that "we both firmly believe in the principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence." [as published] The President said: "It is a matter of mutual satisfaction that they have been contributing their mite to the great economic strides that the UAE has been making under the distinguished leadership of his highness President Shaikh Zayed. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 8 Feb 81 p 4]

**INDIA-CSSR CARGO TRANSPORT**--An agreement covering arrangements for transportation of goods between India and Czechoslovakia for 1981 was concluded between the two countries here today. The inter-governmental agreement provides for the continuance of the regular shipping service for the trade between the two countries. The agreement was signed by Mr. O. Novy, managing director of Cechofraucht, who led the Czech delegation, and Mr. J. D. Mehta, commercial director, the Shipping Corporation of India, representing the Indian partners--the SCL, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and the Indian Steamship Company. India exports about 60,000 tonnes of oilcake and another 15,000 tonnes of general cargo, while it imports about 80,000 tonnes of general cargo. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Jan 81 p 5]

**INDO-ITALIAN ECONOMIC TIES**--Mr Emilio Paolo Bassi, Italian Ambassador to India, said in Calcutta on Thursday that the existing economic relations between Italy and India--in the fields of commerce, technology and industry--were far below the desired level. He said that this was all the more unjustified, as the basic conditions existed for developing and strengthening economic ties. Mr Bassi was speaking at a symposium on Indo-Italian economic cooperation organized by the Italian Embassy in New Delhi and the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. He said while a large country like India had economic potentials, which were yet to be fully evaluated, Italy had always given priority to techno-economic cooperation in its relations with other countries. Mr C. Rossi, president, Italian Chamber of Commerce for India, Bombay, said that Italian credits were available and if there were procedural delays in securing them, he would help tide over the difficulties. Italian experts discussed possibilities of Indo-Italian collaboration in various industries. They said the two countries could export products jointly to Third World countries. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Jan 81 p 3]

**LOAN FROM KUWAIT**--[New Delhi, Feb 8]--The Uttar Pradesh will receive an amount of Rs 75 crore as loan assistance from the Kuwaiti fund of the Kuwait Government for the Anpara 'A' thermal power project being constructed in Mirzapur district. Joint negotiation between the representatives of the Kuwaiti fund on the one hand and the Government of India, UP Government and the UP State Electricity Board on the other has already been concluded in Delhi in this connection. The loan will be spent for meeting the cost of turbogenerator and other equipment, coal and ash handling plants of the 630 MW capacity thermal power project. Construction work on the Rs 360 crore project with three units of 210 MW each has already been started. It is expected to be completed by 1983-84. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 9 Feb 81 p 7]

**DASGUPTA ON UNITY**--West Bengal Communist Party of India (Marxist) Secretary and Politburo member Pramode Dasgupta has ruled out unification of the CPI-M and the Communist Party of India, reports UNI. In an interview with UNI in New Delhi, Mr Dasgupta said the two parties had fundamental differences on national and international issues. 'We do not recognise CPI as a perfect Marxist-Leninist Party'. However our alliance with CPI in the Left Front in the State on the issues affecting the masses will continue, he added. Mr Dasgupta said the Centre was unhelpful unsympathetic and discriminatory in its dealings with the State Government. A number of projects could not be implemented because of this attitude he added. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 9 Feb 81 p 7]

**MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS(I) CHANGE**--New Delhi, Jan. 29. The dissidents' campaign against the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. Arjun Singh, today received a severe setback with the high command's decision to remove Mr. Laxmi Narain Induria from the post of general secretary of MPCC (I) and also to suspend him from the primary membership of the party. Announcing this decision, the AICC (I) general secretary, Mr. Satyanarayana Rao said the MPCC (I) president had also been directed to initiate disciplinary action against Mr. Induria after serving him a show-cause notice. Meanwhile, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, today refused to grant an interview to some of the dissidents who wanted to submit their memorandum against the Chief Minister. Sources close to Mrs. Gandhi said she strongly disapproved of the dissidents' activity and felt that the country had enough of destabilisation of the States and the Centre during the Janata rule. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 30 Jan 81 p 1]

**DELHI POLICE SHAKEUP**--A shake-up has taken place in the Security Department of the Delhi police following the recent killing of the gunman of the Minister of State for Supply and Rehabilitation Mr Bhagwat Jha Azad. Mr. A. K. Tandon, Additional Commissioner of Police (Security), and Mr. V. N. Singh, Deputy Commissioner of Police, have been replaced by Mr. N. K. Shinghal and Mr. Ajay Agarwal respectively. Mr. Tandon has been posted in place of Mr. Shinghal as Additional Commissioner of Police (Armed Police and training) and Mr. Singh's new Assignment will be Deputy Commissioner of Police (Headquarters). Meanwhile, security has been tightened at the residences of all Central Ministers and prominent leaders in the capital.--PTI [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 30 Jan 81 p 9]

**HARYANA CROP INSURANCE**--Chandigarh, Feb 6 (PTI)--Haryana will be the first State in the north and fourth in the country to launch the crop insurance scheme against natural calamities on 'pilot basis' from the 1981-82 kharif season in collaboration with the General Insurance Corporation. State Agriculture Minister Shamsher Singh Surjewala told a news conference here today that the scheme, to begin with was being introduced in five tehsils of Ambala, Karnal, Kurusshetra, Jind and Sirsa districts to cover paddy and bajra in the first stake and wheat in the second. Haryana, he said would be contributing 25 per cent of the allocation of Rs 50 lakh likely to be received from the Centre. The farmers would be required to pay a nominal insurance premium of Rs 22 per hectare per crop. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Feb 81 p 4]

## BACKGROUND OF ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS IN SURAKARTA

## Admits Having Ignited 'Solo Affair'

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] A Surakarta university student, one out of three young men interviewed by TRI [Republic of Indonesian Television] and telecast on Wednesday [3 December] admitted that he originated the idea to hold an anti-Chinese demonstration in that city recently.

Hary Mulyadi, a student at 11 March University in Surakarta, stated after "looking at the available evidence "of the consequences of my idea, which was not at all worthy of praise, I very much regret what we did because it led to a security disturbance." He added that it "also caused a useless loss of life and damage to property." For all of these reasons he expressed deep regret and asked pardon of all those who suffered as a result of it. He asked all young people in Surakarta and in other places to join in stopping negative and destructive actions.

"We are your brothers in Surakarta. The disturbance here is over but later we learned that there were several cities which had similar trouble." He continued, "Don't let these anti-Chinese demonstrations spread to other cities."

The three young men, Pipit Supriadi, Endu Marsono, and Hary Mulyadi, were interviewed on Indonesian television in connection with the Solo Affair.

Pipit Supriadi, a student at the teachers' college in Surakarta, said that at first a person crossing a street was pushed. This push led to a fight between him and a person named Kijan, who later ran into a store. On the following day he and students from the teachers' college gathered in a crowd and went to look for Kijan, but a policeman stopped them. The policeman advised them to return to school. They were prepared to do that and signed a statement to that effect at the Military District Headquarters [KODIM]. On his way home from the KODIM he said he was followed by three persons whom he did not know. Later, it turned out that they were students from 11 March University. They urged him to carry the matter further. The next day there was a meeting between students and the chairmen of OSIS [Inter-School Students' Organization] in Surakarta.

Endu Marsano said that he had arranged and presided over a meeting between students and OSIS at the suggestion of Hary Mulyadi. The arrangements for the meeting were handled by Eddy Wibowo from the Faculty of Arts and Culture of 11 March University, where he is a second year student in Javanese literature.

The decision reached at the meeting was that, first of all, the students should go to the Coyudan (sic: not otherwise identified) on foot at 10:00 am on Saturday, 22 November 1960, to destroy some Chinese stores and then to disperse. The second decision was to distribute a pamphlet, and the third decision was that the students would not mock or insult the police in a way that might make the police angry. Endu Marsano said that "you should know that the originator of that idea was Hary Mulyadi. Hary Mulyadi was the one who urged me to meet Pipit so that the fight would get bigger and who arranged the meeting at Jurug Hall."

He said that he regretted all that he had done, after seeing the consequences which he had not previously even dreamed of. "I ask the full pardon of all those who suffered damage and at the same time appeal to my comrades of the younger generation not to be provoked by nonsense, which could lead to damaging our own nation."

The TV program ended with a statement by the commander of Military Region VII/ Piyanggren. Referring to violence in the City of Surakarta and Central Java in general, the commander, MA, TAN SUBONO, stated that at the present time the situation has been returned to normal by the security authorities, acting together with the regional government of Central Java and the Special District of Yogyakarta. "I must stress clearly that anyone who takes action or causes damage to lives and material losses among the people of Central Java and the Special District of Yogyakarta will encounter strong and firm action which I will take, no matter what my position as commander."

#### Preparations for Revolution

Jakarta Times (MORNING EDITION) 8 Dec 60 pp 1, 12

Example: The commander of KOPKAMTIB, Admiral Sudomo, has stated that the disturbances and fire which occurred in several places in Central Java last month looked like organized action, "as a part of a plan by a political group to set off a revolution in Central Java."

Appeared in the press at the KEMKORMA offices on Monday (8 December) after referring to the outbreak of the incidents which flared up in Surakarta, Semarang and several other cities in Central Java, Admiral Sudomo said that the cause of the organized action was no longer a matter of solidarity but was political in nature. He said that there was a third party which deliberately stirred up the incidents to achieve certain objectives. In the written statement which had been accepted the commander of KOPKAMTIB also appealed for increased national solidarity not to be provoked by irresponsible issues which are deliberately raised to cause disturbances and to damage all of us.

After this statement there was a full report from Admiral Sudomo concerning the incidents in Surakarta, Semarang, and several other cities, whose main points were as follows:

--As is known, in the middle of November, 1980, there was a disturbance of security and order in Solo and later in Semarang and other cities in the form of destruction of property, setting fires, and theft. However, thanks to the firm action taken by the security forces, with the full support of the community, the disturbances were put down, and the situation at present has returned to normal. The persons responsible for organizing and carrying out the disturbances were arrested, and legal action to charge those involved before the courts is under way.

--Following is a chronology of these incidents:

a) On 19 November 1980 on Jalan Jenderal Urip Sumoharjo in Solo an Indonesian citizen of Chinese descent named Cica was brushed by a bicycle ridden by Pipit Supriyadi, a student at the teachers' college, as a result of which he fell. An exchange of angry words followed, later developing into a fight, with both parties being assisted by their friends. Cica ran into Toko "Orlean" and escaped to the road behind by means of a stairway. Pipit later returned to the scene, bringing other friends of his from the teachers' college, with the intention of finding Cica and beating him up, but this was prevented by the police.

b) On 20 November 1980, the following day, Pipit came again, bringing his friends from the teachers' college, and threw stones, damaging stores on Jalan Urip Sumoharjo to relieve their feelings against Cica.

c) Because he acted as his own judge and in violation of the law Pipit was called before the Military District Command (KODIM) and later made a written statement to bring his action to a close. In this way the question was resolved.

d) On 22, 23, 24, and 25 November there were repeated acts of destruction and the setting of fires by organized groups of students. Their motives were no longer matters of solidarity but rather political in nature.

--In addition, further into the background of the incident and combining this with the results of the interrogation of the persons who incited and carried out the disturbance, including Endu Marseno and Hary Mulyadi, both of them students at 41 March University in Solo, who have been questioned, we have drawn the following conclusions:

a) The acts of destruction by Pipit and his friends from the teachers' college (KODIM) on 20 November 1980 were revenge against Cica, who struck Pipit at the time he was brushed by a bicycle on 19 November 1980. There was no other motive. The incident was settled at the KODIM.



b) The acts of destruction and the setting of fires, carried out by students of the technical school [SLTA] and university students on 21 November 1980, were the consequence on incitement by a third party and were the beginning of an effort to use the incident between Pipit and Cica for political purposes.

c) The acts of destruction and the setting of fires which began on 22 November 1980 and continued on 23, 24, and 25 November, took the form of organized action, as part of an overall political act, prepared to ignite a revolution, beginning in Central Java, by fanning anti-Chinese or racial feelings and using students as the basic force to carry it out. The acts of destruction and the setting of fires in Semarang, which began on 24 November 1980, and in several other cities were a part of the plan referred to and which was set in motion by infiltrating the cities, using motor bicycles.

d) The GALI-GALI [Gang of Wild Youth] organization in Solo and in Semarang used the situation to carry out acts of theft.

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# TRANS-IRIAN JAYA HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION STARTED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 12 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Construction of Trans-Irian Jaya Highway Begun"]

[Text] Acting Governor of Irian Jaya H Sutran presided over a ceremony marking the beginning of construction of the Trans-Irian Jaya highway, in the conference room of the office of the governor of Irian Jaya. The highway will cross the island from West to East and from North to South, in the latter direction extending along the Indonesian boundary with Papua Niugini.

This huge project will be financed under the state budget and will cost, according to the estimate, Rp 24,760,682,900. It will be constructed by Indonesian technicians and is scheduled to be completed over a period of 3 years.

The chief of the Public Works Service of Irian Jaya, Dr Assaarimuzon, in his report has stated that the Trans-Irian Jaya highway will be divided into 3 segments: on the axis from Nabire to Ilaga, a distance of 300 km, at a contract cost of Rp 7,975,917,100, to be constructed by the firm PT Porta Nigra. The axis from Jayapura to Abe, Ubrup, and Oksibil, along the boundary between Indonesia and Papua Niugini, will be 300 km long and cost Rp 7,963, 499,000. It will be constructed by PT Nindya Karya. The axis from Merauke to Bapul, Tanah Merah, and Digul, along the boundary between Indonesia and Papua Niugini, will be 250 km long and will cost Rp 8,821, 226, 800. It will be constructed by PT C Igombong.

Dr Assaarimuzon stated that the objective of the central government in constructing the Trans-Irian Jaya highway was to open up and break the isolation of the territory in order to support and facilitate the operation of the government administration; facilitate the economic life of the people living in the interior, who up to now have been cut off from the world and to assist in the implementation of the tasks of the Ministry of Defense and Security. It is also intended to broaden the area for the national transmigration program.

The Trans-Irian Jaya highway is a "pioneer road," constructed on a "compact aggregated all weather" basis (AWCAS) and emphasizing the use of local materials.



The side effects of this project, among other things, will be the broadening of opportunities for work, the transfer of skills, cultural assimilation, and the opportunity to raise the level of welfare of the indigenous people of Irian Jaya, in the broadest sense.

The terrain over which the respective segments of the highway will be built is as follows: For the segment from Nabire to Ilaga, 40 percent hills, 55 percent steep mountains, 65 percent thick jungle, and 75 percent steep slopes. The segment from Jayapura to Abe, Ubrup, and Oksibil consists of 50 percent mountains, 75 percent thick jungle, 60 percent steep slopes, 40 percent level ground, 30 percent slopes, 10 percent steep mountains, and 10 percent water and marshland. The segment from Merauke to Bapul, Tanah Merah, and Digul is 95 percent low-lying flat land, and 1 percent steep slopes.

The ceremony officially beginning the project was marked by turning over a report containing the program for the implementation of the respective projects involved, from the acting governor to the project managers and from the project managers to the contractors. The ceremony was witnessed by members of the Regional Executive Council [MUSPIDA] and by other regional officials.

#### The Beginning of Development

Acting Governor Sutran, in his speech on the occasion, considered the ceremony the beginning of the development of Irian Jaya as an Indonesian area of great potential which, up to now, has been isolated. Through the giant construction project the future of the area will be increasingly clear, especially in the utilization of potential natural resources, which are still enveloped in mystery. The project will also have a positive influence on relations between the two countries, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. In the name of the regional government and the people of Irian Jaya the acting governor expressed heartfelt thanks to the central government, and especially to President Soeharto, who has shown great interest in the development of this province. To the project managers the acting governor transmitted the request that they diligently carry out this project wholeheartedly, although later on in the course of undertaking it there will be many challenges. He asked the contractors to construct the project with a feeling of burning nationalism and as far as possible to avoid practices which invite community reaction.

The acting governor continued, "God grant that your work will continue to be recorded in the history of national development at present and in the future."

After the ceremony was concluded, the acting governor, accompanied by the chief of the Public Works Service of Irian Jaya and members of the MUSPIDA, visited the point where the construction will begin of the road segment from Jayapura to Abe, Ubrup, and Oksibil.

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## BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta]

**ABDURRAHMAN WAHID**--Abdurrahman Wahid was born in Jombang, East Java, in 1940. He is the director of the "Ciganjur" religious training center in South Jakarta. He studied at a number of religious training centers and then at Al Azhar University in Cairo, Egypt, and the University of Baghdad in Iraq. He has written extensively for a variety of media on religious and community questions and has been active in attending a number of scholarly meetings. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 11, Nov 80 p 101]

**FRANS SEDA**--Frans Seda was born in Flores (East Nusa Tenggara) in 1926. He is general chairman of the PTK-Atmajaya Foundation and member of the Central Consultative Council of the Indonesian Democracy Party [PDI]. During his career in politics and government Frans Seda was a member of Parliament (1964-1973), a member of the Supreme Advisory Council, member of the Board of Directors and later general chairman of the Indonesian Catholic Party (1961-1968), was repeatedly a member of the Cabinet (1964-1973), serving as minister of estate agriculture, minister of finance, minister of communications and tourism, and governor of the Asian Development Bank. He was educated at the Catholic Economics College [Sekolah Tinggi Ekonomi Katolik] in Tilbur, the Netherlands. He has often given lectures at foreign universities, particularly on the development of Indonesia and on international economic relations. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 11, Nov 80 p 101]

**M DAWAM RAHARDJO**--M Dawam Rahardjo was born in Surakarta (Central Java) in 1942. He is director of the LPJES (Association for Research, Education, and Information in the Economic and Social Field) in Jakarta. He graduated from the Faculty of Economics of the University of Gadjah Mada (1969). He has been active in directing survey and research projects, including a survey of the rattan industry in Central and South Kalimantan, as well as a feasibility study of wood industrialization in East Kalimantan. He has attended seminars in Indonesia and overseas. He has written several works published by the LPJES, including "Research on the People's Handicraft Industry in East Java" [Hasil Penelitian Kerajinan Rakyat Jawa Timur], "Regional Planning Unit" [Unit Perencanaan Daerah], "Research on Industrial Craft and Design" [Hasil Penelitian Industrial Craft & Design], "Religious Training Centers and Renewal" [Pesantren dan Pembaharuan (ed)], and "Profile of Religious Training Centers" [Profil Pesantren]. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 11, Nov 80 p 101]

MARDELAK SIHOMBING--Maroelak Sihombing was born in Tarutung on 14 September 1949. He is secretary of the KSPL (Kelompok Studi Pencemaran Lingkungan) Study Group on Environmental Pollution, in Jakarta. He is a graduate of the "Duta Wacana" Theological College, at which he prepared the thesis, "Social Change According to Karl Marx: a Theological Reflection," for which he received a cum laude (1979). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 11, Nov 80 p 101]

ONGHOKHAM--Onghokham was born in Surabaya in 1933. He is an instructor at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Indonesia and a staff expert of the National Economic and Community Science Association, the Indonesian Science Association (LEKNAS-LIPI), both in Jakarta. He graduated from the Faculty of Arts of the University of Indonesia, and later continued his studies and obtained a Ph D in history from Yale University in the United States (1975). He has been active in attending seminars and conferences, including the Conference of Indonesian and Dutch Historians (1976) and the Indonesia Studies Seminar at the University of Wisconsin, in the United States (1973). He has written several articles, including the "Pulung Affair" in the memorial volume edited by Ruth McVey and published in honor of the late Prof H J Benda. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 11, Nov 80 p 101]

COL SOEMANTO--The post of chief of staff of Defense Area II [KOWILHAN II] on Monday [8 December] was transferred from Brig Gen Naya Iskandar to the new incumbent, Col Soemanto, Artillery. The new holder of the office previously was assistant for reserve affairs of the General Staff of KOWILHAN II, while Brig Gen Maya Iskandar was transferred to the staff of the Ministry of Defense and Security in Jakarta as assistant for reserve affairs at KOPKANTIB in the Ministry. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Dec 80 p 9]

DR B J HABIBIE--Dr B J Habibie, minister of state for research and technology, has received the Distinguished Service Cross with Star [Grosses Verdienstkreuz Mit Stern Und Schulterband] for his services in strengthening cooperative relations between the Republic of Indonesia and the Federal Republic of Germany. The decoration was awarded to Dr Habibie in Duesseldorf by German Minister for Economics Graf Otto Lambsdorff, in the name of the president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Karl Carsteris, at a ceremony in the Industri Club in Duesseldorf on Friday [29 November]. In his speech Lambsdorff said that the award of the decoration was based on the role played by Habibie in Indonesian economic development, in which West German capital and technology have provided a positive contribution, including in the aircraft, shipbuilding, and other industries. In his reply Habibie stated that what he had done up to now was only his duty as an Indonesian citizen. "I pursued the study of science in West Germany, and as a scientist and Indonesian I have brought that science to my country so that I could use it in the interests of my country and people," he said. However that may be, he said he felt deeply moved at the sign of appreciation which was given to him by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany. Habibie began his career in West Germany, when he was a student in the 1950's and until he was vice president of the aircraft manufacturing firm, Messerschmidt Boelkow Blohm (MBB). He was recalled to Indonesia by President Soeharto to serve in the field of science and technology. When it was time to confer the medal on Habibie, it turned out that the ribbon was too long for Habibie, who is small in stature. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 3 Dec 90 pp 1, 7]

# OIL SECTOR EARNINGS REPORTED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 2 Dec 80 p 11

[Article: "Foreign Exchange from Oil Exports Totals \$6.274 Billion"]

[Text] The principal director of Pertamina, Piet Haryono, has stated that from April to October, 1980, the oil sector of the economy turned over foreign exchange to the Bank of Indonesia, amounting to \$6.274 billion. This total includes foreign exchange directly coming from foreign contractors, amounting to \$3.452 billion; proceeds of Pertamina export sales, amounting to \$2.349 billion; and Pertamina transfers to replace government-owned oil for processing into POL products, totaling \$473 million.

At a hearing before Committee VI of Parliament on Monday [1 December] Piet Haryono stated that the portion of production received by Pertamina from the contractors as a "retention" segment during the same period amounted to \$143 million. The hearing was presided over by the chairman of Committee VI, Dr Rachmat Witular.

It was stated that state foreign exchange reserves, which in August, 1980, totaled \$7.2 billion, were an accumulation from previous years, a large portion of which was received in 1979 and especially in 1980.

Answering written question regarding Pertamina debts, Piet Haryono stated that the status of Pertamina loans (as of 3 July 1980) from the Bank of Indonesia, which is controlled by the government, was as follows: the overall total was 43.050 billion. These loans consisted of rupiah loans totaling Rp 358 billion (\$863.6 million) and dollar loans totaling \$2.1876 billion. With these loans it had been possible to pay off debts for the construction of the Cilacap Refinery, amounting to \$57 million and rupiah debts of Rp 29 billion. Beside that debts for the construction of the LNG project, amounting to \$119 million and Rp 52 billion, were settled by Pertamina, according to Piet Haryono. Regarding debts from the Nurtanio aircraft project and the East Kalimantan fertilizer factory, these were turned over to the government, he said.

Piet Haryono stated that the loan to Pertamina from the Bank of Indonesia, amounting to \$127 million and Rp 124 billion, provided to overcome the financial crisis in 1976, has been paid back in large part. As of 30 September 1980 the remaining portion of the loan was \$25.3 million and Rp 20.6 billion.

Regarding development of the production of natural gas, especially from medium and small-size reserves which cannot be exported, Piet Haryono stated that this was encountering difficulties as a consequence of too low and unsatisfactory a price, as compared with the exploration and development costs.

He said that the natural gas selling price (for export) now in effect was \$3.90 per MMBTU, while the selling price for domestic industries was still far lower than the export price. For example, sales to the PUSRI fertilizer plant were at a level of \$0.50 per MMBTU, to the Kujang fertilizer plant were for \$0.65 per MMBTU, to the Krakatau steel plant were for \$0.65 per MMBTU, and to the cement factories at Cibinong were for \$1.92 per MMBTU.

Piet Haryono made this statement in answer to a written question regarding the plans of the government to import urea fertilizer. The need for urea fertilizer is growing from year to year, while existing fertilizer plants cannot increase their production because of a limitation in the supply of natural gas as a basic raw material.

According to Piet Haryono, existing natural gas sources in West Java are only enough to supply the needs of the cement factory at Cibinong, Krakatau Steel, and the Kujang fertilizer plant at present levels of production. Meanwhile, for the extension of the Kujang fertilizer factory, the supply of natural gas will not be sufficient. However, he said, at present studies are being made to permit further exploration for natural gas.

For the expansion of the East Kalimantan fertilizer factory there is no problem, for the available natural gas reserves are sufficient.

He stated that the prospects for increasing the production of natural gas in Indonesia are still rather good, recalling that there are still 40 underground structures which contain oil and natural gas. Some structures in eastern Indonesia up to now have not been touched, he said.

Piet Haryono thinks that providing a proper price for natural gas will encourage an increased production of natural gas in the future, particularly if it is recalled that much of the production of Indonesian crude oil in the future will be earmarked for meeting the needs of domestic refineries and for domestic POL needs.

Regarding the expansion of the Balikpapan and Cilacap refineries and the construction of the Hydrocracker at Dumai, Piet Haryono said that these were going forward in accordance with established plans.

The cost of the expansion of the Balikpapan refinery will involve costs of about Rp 151.4 billion and \$578.5 million. The cost of the expansion of the Cilacap refinery will total \$617.4 million, consisting of Rp 139.3 billion and \$395.4 million. The budget for the Dumai Hydrocracker will total \$858.1 million, consisting of Rp 161 billion and foreign exchange of \$600.5 million, according to Piet Haryono.



Answering another question, Piet Haryono stated that Pertamina is not selling oil on a spot basis. What it is doing is selling oil at the official price and with the premium added. Sales at the premium price are different from sales at the spot price. The government has no objection to this policy of Pertamina, Piet Haryono said.

Sales at the premium price are made to long-established purchasers who have "term contracts" with Pertamina. The premium price is determined about 10 days before the beginning of the following month, on the basis of the existing state of the free oil market and is in effect for 1 month. The income from premium sales is entirely turned over to the Bank of Indonesia, he said.

From September, 1979, to October, 1980, the premium received from sales of premium oil totaled \$369.758 million, he said.

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CSO: 4213

## BRIEFS

**DISSIDENT SURRENDERS**—Biak, Tuesday [9 December]—A bandit group leader in northern Biak Island, Irian Jaya, Sakarias Kaffar (38 years old), together with five of his followers, last week surrendered to the Indonesian Armed Forces post in the sub-district of North Biak, Military District Command (KOREM) of the Regency of Teluk Cenderawasih. He was taken to Ibu Pertiwi Base. For 12 years Kaffar had wandered in the jungle of northern Biak Island, due to the influence of the organization which called itself OPM (Free Papua Organization). He surrendered with four weapons, one of them an AKA rifle and the other three weapons consisting of Japanese Mausers, plus a quantity of ammunition. The commander of Military Region XVII/Cenderawasih and Regional Special Branch commander in Irian Jaya, Brig Gen C I Santosa, stated that security in Irian Jaya, especially in the area of KOREM 173, was increasingly well-established. However, the commander still held out the opportunity to those who were lost in the jungle to come in to Ibu Pertiwi Base, in order to join in the development of the area. Previously, the bandit group leader in northern Biak, Yan Piter Karma, together with his followers, surrendered last month to the Indonesian Armed Forces post nearest him and is now living quietly with his relatives and members of his family. (Antara). [Excerpts] (Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 10 Dec 81 p 1) 5170

**OIL CORPORATION TAXES**—Principal Director of Pertamina Piet Haryono, in testimony before the Budget Committee of Parliament on Monday [8 December] stated that the receipts of the Oil Corporation Tax (PPS) for fiscal year 1980-1981 are expected to total Rp 6,995.6 billion, including receipts from liquified natural gas (LNG). For fiscal year 1981-1982 total receipts from the PPS on oil are expected to total Rp 7,187.5 billion. The total of Rp 6,995.6 billion comes from oil receipts from contractors having contracts of work amounting to Rp 3,178.5 billion and contractors have product sharing agreements amounting to Rp 3,260.3 billion. In that connection the receipts from LNG production are estimated to total Rp 556.8 billion. Meanwhile, receipts from the PPS on oil for next fiscal year (1981-1982), estimated at Rp 7,187.5 billion, are divided as follows, according to Piet Haryono: from contractors having contracts of work, Rp 3,482.4 billion; from contractors having product sharing agreements, Rp 3,141.6 billion; and from LNG, Rp 562.5 billion. For fiscal year 1980-1981 receipts of the PPS on oil are expected to amount to Rp 6,995.6 billion, or well above the original estimate of Rp 6,430.1 billion. In response to a question from a member of Parliament regarding the contribution of Pertamina to the total receipts of the PPS on oil Piet Haryono, who was accompanied by his staff, said that according to the regulations Pertamina was obligated to pay the State Treasury 60 percent of its net business receipts on the operations of Pertamina itself. However, he said



that, up to the present Pertamina has not yet paid the PPS on oil because during the periods prior to the present fiscal year Pertamina had not had any net business receipts. Net business receipts of Pertamina in fiscal year 1980-1981 are estimated at about Rp 229.1 billion, or \$366 million. These net receipts are receipts after allowing for expenditures to pay off Pertamina debts. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 8 Dec 80 pp 1, 12] 5170

AMBIASSADORS TO TURKEY, ETHIOPIA--Indonesian ambassador-designate to Turkey Mintaredja has presented his credentials to the Turkish head of state in Ankara. Indonesian ambassador-designate to Ethiopia Bambang Saptodewo has presented his credentials to Ethiopian head of state Lt Col Mengistu Marian. [BK191355 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 16 Feb 81 BK]

CSO: 4213

# **SAISETTHA DISTRICT POPULATION, AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS NOTED**

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 6 Dec 80 pp 3, 4

[Excerpts] Agriculture, Livestock Raising, Irrigation in the Past 5 Years

After the liberation the people determined to improve agricultural production through rice cultivation. They poured their energy into building irrigation canals to supply water to the rice fields both in the dry and rainy seasons. Saisettha District has an area of over 639 hectares under cultivation, of which 82 hectares are newly cleared rice fields. In 1978-1979 they established seven cooperatives. The cooperatives in the three cantons planted more than 4,078 kg of rice seed. There are 344 separate farm households in the three cantons, cultivating an area of 512 hectares, planting 20,048 kg of rice seed.

Livestock: At the end of 1976 the district set up an experimental center from which to draw lessons. They now have over 30 head of cattle and water buffalo. In addition the center encouraged the people to raise animals at home. These numbers have increased to 488 water buffalo, 37 more than in 1979; 286 head of cattle, an increase of 40; 1,603 pigs, an increase of 150; 4,920 ducks, an increase of 1,097; 11,926 chickens, an increase of 720; 32 goats, an increase of five.

The total population of Saisettha District as of June 1980 was 21,900, crowded into an area of 9,620,680 square meters. There are several tribal groups, Lao Loum, Lao Soung, Lao Theung, who have a different way of life. Forty percent are engaged in agriculture and livestock raising. Those who earn a living assigned as state cadres in various ministries, departments, or divisions and those who are students make up 50 percent. Those who engage in retail trade are nine percent; the ones who are peddlers, pedicab drivers, or operate push carts are one percent.

There are 510 aliens residing in Saisettha District, of eight nationalities, Vietnamese, Chinese, Thai, Kampuchean, Indian, Pakistani, Japanese, and French.

The political ideology of the people has gradually advanced, as demonstrated in each endeavor undertaken enthusiastically. Most of the people have studied politics to the point where they can distinguish friend and enemy clearly, making them the masters in national defense and security. Therefore, every movement of the enemy is immediately suppressed. The majority of the populace put forth effort to master their studies and they were able to abolish illiteracy completely in 1979. They had a role in encouraging work assigned them by the higher echelons, supplying much material and labor.

From 1975 to the present there were 400 cadres, of whom more than 200 were education cadres. From training themselves in five years most of the cadres have a progressive attitude in politics, have endured difficulties, and have used their awareness to act on resolutions and orders. The work assigned them has made the comrades in the cadre ranks trusted by the organizations. Many comrades advance to perform honorable work for the nation and people. Many comrades have received praise from the higher echelon.

#### Trade Union Work

Beginning in 1979 the local trade union in Saisettha District has grown until now it has over 70 members. Each endeavor unites various activities, such as collective labor on 75 occasions. There were 1,350 work occasions.

9615

CSO: 4206

# **VIENTIANE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION SURVEYED**

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 28 Nov 80 pp 2, 4

[Text] Industrial and handicraft expansion is a major element in the present economic transformation to create a national economic base. In the past five years, from 1975 to 1980, industry and trade, which expanded in many places and revitalized factories, opened a network of state stores from district town to rural communities. There was a gradually increasing exchange of goods between the people and state cadres. In these five years there were 28 factories under provincial administration, an increase of 16 over 1976. Five new factories were built. They are:

A modern brick and tile factory which has a capacity of 5 million bricks and 2 million tiles per year and where the firing of the bricks and tiles uses stone instead of earth; the chalk factory; the pottery factory at Phon Sa-at; the Khok Sa-at Salt Mine; and one handicraft cooperative. There are 14 province controlled state hotels, an increase of seven over 1976. There are 16 Vientiane City-Province stores, 13 more than in 1976; 27 district stores, 7 more than in 1976. There are 28 People's Collective Stores, 26 more than in 1976. Research on production in the past made possible the manufacture of vermiculite, baskets, paint, fireproof ware, and crushing machinery.

## **Value of 1980 Production**

In 1980 the value of industrial production was 16,161,823 kip, an increase of 12,957,061 kip over 1976.

The value of food sold to the people was 71,321,669 kip, an increase of 70,467,506 kip compared to 1976.

The value of products sold to the people was 50,910,000 kip, an increase of 27,063,738 kip over 1976.

The value of goods purchased within the province was 75,660,000 kip, an increase of 51,955,900 kip over 1976.

The value of goods exported was 32,563,340 kip, an increase of 32,086,026 kip over 1976.

The Sok Pa Louang cotton spinning and weaving factory is one of those plants subordinate to the province. In the past nine months of 1980 all the workers of this

factory concentrated their efforts and ability on making printed skirts and other items. They were able to weave 110,903.50 meters of cloth, the accomplishment of which made them very proud, in scoring achievements to celebrate National Day on 2 December. The value of the industrial growth cited above was that it served to raise the living standards of the people, cadres, organization workers, soldiers, police, and many other organization offices. It also demonstrated the progress made in trade in the new era under the control of the Lao workers of the new regime.

9615

CSO: 4206

## ATTOPEU ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, STATISTICS REPORTED

## Population, Cultivation, Prices

Vientiane SIAN PASASON in Lao 29 Nov 80 pp 2, 3

[Excerpts] Attapeu is a beautiful province rich in natural resources, located in the southernmost part of the LPDR, bordering the SRV province of Gia Lai-Kon Tum on the east, Champassak Province on the west, Saravane Province on the northeast, and the Kampuchean provinces of Rattanakhiri and Stung Treng on the south. It has a total area of 24,000 square km, a population of approximately 80,000, with 10,026 households. It consists of two large nationalities, the Lao Loum and the Lao Theung. There are 13 ethnic groups, such as the Lave, Salang, Ye, Ya Heun, Alak, Oi, Laven, Zou, Cheng, Sok, Sapouan.

Attapeu has four districts, Samakkhi Sai District, Saisettha District, Sanam Sai District and San Sai District, with 20 cantons and 140 villages. The provincial government is located in Samakkhi Sai District.

## Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation, Cultivation

In Attapeu Province under the old regime all the people and nationalities practiced individual scattered cultivation. If they found an area they farmed it, whether or not it was enough to feed them. In the new regime under the guidance of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party agriculture in Attapeu Province expanded till they had 11,082 hectares planted, then added another 20,000 hectares and 15 hectares of dry season rice. Although farming in each area differed, by being bold and determined, all the nationalities in each area decided to cut through their difficulties to proceed the way the party pointed. In Attapeu Province rice is the primary crop, starchy crops are important, and industrial crops are the foundation. The cultivation of rice is divided into two areas. The areas where most of the cultivation is wet rice, are Samakkhi Sai District, Saisettha District, and Sanam Sai District. Samakkhi Sai District and Saisettha District is the cornucopia of rice and water of Attapeu Province. San Sai District has field crops as the primary produce, but all the nationalities have decreased the shifting cultivation and clearing of forests since the nation established the new regime, because they understand more and more the value of the forest.

Under the new regime the farmers of Attapeu Province not only happily build a new life but are proud of farming in the new socialist way. Many villages organized agricultural cooperatives. Samakkehi Sai District has eight cooperative units. Each cooperative has improved its own role, day by day growing stronger, and has constantly advanced.

#### Livestock Raising

Attapeu Province has many animals, both domestic and wild, and fish. During the war of aggression this province was destroyed, burned, and suffered severely. At that time not only the nationalities were crushed and fled from their homes, but a large number of animals died and were dispersed. The cattle, water buffalo, pigs, ducks and chickens had no owners to take care of them. After the nation established the new regime all the nationalities in this province restored the farming and livestock raising. Now the livestock situation is back to normal. In the market meat and fish are very cheap and there is a free market. Meat is 10 kip per kg.

In 1979-1980 they had 24,772 head of cattle and water buffalo, of which 2,016 were cattle. Besides these there are thousands of cattle and water buffalo in the jungle that were abandoned during the war.

#### Forests

The forests in Attapeu Province are very valuable. The area in forests and mountains is 1,197,700 hectares. They have surveyed 17 locations of 56,000 hectares. In this number 4,600 hectares were destroyed in the war. The trees in the survey were dipterocarpus tuberculatus 30 percent, gurgun oil tree 25 percent, anisoptera cochinchinensis 10 percent, lagenstroemia 10 percent, hopea 5 percent, shorea obtusa 8 percent and others 12 percent. All the nationalities in the time of the French rule planted trees in two areas, 38 hectares in teak and in pterocarpus macrocarpus, of which 11 hectares were destroyed in the war. These forests are the economic strength of the province for the future because exploitation of the forests now produced only 276 logs.

Along with the forest exploitation the services concerned have concentrated on planting over 400 camphor tree replacement seedlings. Many thousands of seedling of pahudia cochinchinensis P. and other types were planted.

Although irrigation in Attapeu Province does not yet meet the needs for farming or livestock raising, the nationalities depend on high rice field dikes to control the flow of water. The province uses eight pumps to supply water for the rice where conditions are suitable.

#### Industry, SRV Road Link

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 1 Dec 80 p 2

[Excerpt]

#### Industry, Trade

In the past 5 years industry and trade met the demand satisfactorily. Although there were difficulties in transportation, some products reached the hands of



the people everywhere. Today throughout the province there are 1 provincial store, 4 district stores, 15 canton stores and 1 people's collective store. In addition, the Trade Service opened a trade school, two classes with 100 persons, expanded the state enterprises, the embroidery factory, the bicycle repair shop, craft factory for iron and wood work, rice mills and restaurant. It also has expanded the warehouse system at three locations, one for the province, one in Saisettha District and one at Houai Lamphan.

In 1980 the Industry and Trade Service received from the central echelon articles, cloth, cotton, clothing, valued at 1,029,825.5 kip, office equipment, household utensils worth 319,601.9 kip. The goods arriving through trade channels in the province were sent to distant mountainous areas as the primary concern. They also sent them to the district stores and canton stores everywhere. This year the Trade Office signed contracts with the Products Exchange Company, the Lao-Vietnam Company, and the Vientiane Fong Savang Company for the exchange of goods. This trade caused a satisfactory rise in the daily living standards of the people.

#### Communications, Public Works and Transportation

Although there were difficulties, for example, specialized service vehicles were lacking, the Provincial Communications, Public Works and Transportation workers were determined to perform their duty diligently and were able to build nine bridges, repair old abandoned roads, and construct new ones. They repaired Route 16 to Houai Nam Noi, a distance of 59 km, repaired the road to Sanam Sai District and San Sai District so they were passable for vehicles in the dry season. They joined with the workers of the SRV's Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province, to build Route 17 from Attapeu Province to Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province, SRV and completed the basic stage.

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CSO: 4206

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, EXPORT, IMPORT FIGURES REPORTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 2 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] Industry, for the most part, in the past 5 years was in the stages of survey and restoration of production. However, in these first steps, industry and trade had a predominant role in the work of transformation and building a socialist economy.

## Electric Power Outlook

From the first survey we learn the following:

Along the tributaries of the Mekong River it is possible to build over 60 hydroelectric dams with a total production of 13 million kilowatts. Along the watercourse of the Mekong River they can build dams in more than 10 locations with a total power production of 10 million kilowatts.

## Present Electricity Output

Louang Prabang:	2,435 kilowatts
Vientiane (Nam Ngeum Dam Stage 1)	30,000 kilowatts
(Nam Ngeum Dam Stage 2)	80,000 kilowatts
(Nam Ngeum Dam Stage 3)	40,000 kilowatts
Sok Pa Louang (Vientiane)	8,000 kilowatts
Thakhek	10,400 kilowatts
Savannakhet	14,000 kilowatts
Pakse	2,200 kilowatts

## Factory Production

Tobacco factory:	1976	4 million packs of cigarettes
	1977	5 million
	1978	6 million
	1979	9 million
	1980	10 million

Corrugated metal roofing factory:

1976	more than 200,000 sheets
1977	more than 300,000 sheets
1978	more than 100,000 sheets
1979	almost 10,000 sheets
1980	1 million sheets

Trade

1978	Imports	\$500,000
	Exports	\$800,000
	Loans	\$200,000
	Aid	\$300,000
1979	Imports	\$12 million
	Exports	\$21 million
	Loans	\$20 million
	Aid	\$11 million
	Exchange	\$ 2 million
1980	Imports	\$12 million
	Exports	\$45 million
	Loans	\$13 million
	Aid	\$ 8 million
	Exchange	\$ 5 million

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## TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, LIVESTOCK FIGURES GIVEN

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 28 Nov 80 pp 2, 3

[Text] From the establishment of the LPDR agriculture became the basic work as surety in building a socialist economy in our nation. The statistics for the past 5 years show that agriculture has a newly expanding role, of which we are proud.

## Rice production for the whole country

1977	693,080 tons
1978	728,490 tons
1979	872,070 tons
1980	968,400 tons

## Area in annual wet-rice-crop

1977	329,500 hectares
1978	354,100 hectares
1979	414,200 hectares
1980	429,200 hectares

## Annual wet-rice production

1977	473,000 tons
1978	560,600 tons
1979	579,900 tons
1980	654,500 tons

## Area of intensive cultivation of annual wet-rice crop

1977, 1978	none
1979	319 hectares
1980	2,726 hectares

## Dry season rice production

1977	3,700 tons
1978	8,800 tons
1979	13,900 tons
1980	8,400 tons

## Area in coffee

1977	4,500 hectares
1978	4,800 hectares
1979	5,400 hectares

## Dry field rice production

1977	216,200 tons
1978	218,900 tons
1979	278,200 tons
1980	305,400 tons

## Area in soybeans

1977	3,100 hectares
1978	4,300 hectares
1979	4,400 hectares

## Dry-field [non-rice] cultivation

1977	228,300 hectares
1978	216,600 hectares
1979	264,200 hectares

## Area in corn

1977	29,600 hectares
1978	27,500 hectares
1979	23,300 hectares

**Area in dry-season rice**

1977	3,063 hectares
1978	7,400 hectares
1979	9,800 hectares
1980	6,800 hectares

**Area in taro**

1977	5,500 hectares
1978	5,680 hectares
1979	8,500 hectares

**Area in tobacco**

1977	1,200 hectares
1978	3,000 hectares
1979	3,400 hectares

**Area in cotton**

1977	3,200 hectares
1978	5,900 hectares
1979	6,900 hectares

**Area in sugarcane**

1977	720 hectares
1978	763 hectares
1979	975 hectares

**Area in peanuts**

1977	4,800 hectares
1978	9,500 hectares
1979	10,300 hectares

**Area in mung beans**

1977	2,800 hectares
1978	2,200 hectares
1979	2,800 hectares

**Area in tea**

1977	62 hectares
1978	66 hectares
1979	73 hectares

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**Total livestock-nationwide****Water buffalo**

1977	677,100 head
1978	722,300
1979	753,200
1980	825,400

**Cattle**

1977	350,800 head
1978	388,900
1979	409,600
1980	414,700

**Pigs**

1977	1,819,200
1978	1,696,500
1979	1,805,300
1980	1,870,100

**Goats and sheep**

1977	34,400
1978	32,400
1979	66,100
1980	70,400

**Ducks and chickens**

1977	5,259,000
1978	4,507,700
1979	5,096,700
1980	5,290,300

## CROP NOT HURT BY FLOODS, STATE TO IMPORT LESS RICE

Vientiane HEGNING LAO in Lao, No 9, Nov 80 pp 4, 16

[Text] The weather this year was favorable for the harvest of dry field rice and wet rice. Low lying areas were flooded, but the losses were not great, if compared to the level of the Mekong River which rose to the danger mark, since each place organized to fight the flood disaster with fervent endeavor, reinforced by the administrative authority at each level. Also, the Mekong River had dropped more quickly than in past years.

If we walk through the areas surrounding Vientiane City itself, it is evident that the wet rice crop this year is very good, the fields stretching out of sight. Two or three months ago the green clumps in the water were turning yellow meaning the harvest season was approaching. A beautiful picture catches the eye, the result of diligence and backbreaking work by our farmers. Now they work joyfully at harvesting their wet rice, taking care not to let any contamination touch the rice. In this activity the intensive cultivation along the That Louang marsh of Saisettha District produced very satisfactory results. This was because they followed the principle of planting the rice carefully, that is, transplanting the seedlings along the string stretched out, to keep them in straight lines and even. They weeded, applied fertilizer, sprayed insecticide and harvested comfortably. The elimination of uncultivated space was better than ordinary transplanting, which our farmers used to do. The important factor was that they knew how to select the rice type most suitable to the soil, which the Agricultural Service advised them to use.

Although it is too soon to have actual statistics, we can affirm that the harvest this year must certainly exceed last year, because there was constant rainfall and the rice fields had water. Therefore, each rice plant supplied a full ear of grain. This brought joy to those who worked in the harvest, as the old woman said, "I harvested the rice, but the rice comes to fruition as night follows day. I am not tired because this past year makes me very happy with the large ears of rice."

Surely when the people can be self-sufficient in food they lessen the importing of rice by our government. It is a mobilization of capital funds for other constructive projects, instead of taking the money to buy rice at a high price from abroad every year for consumption.

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CSO: 4206

## FARM WOMAN SAYS STATE PAYS LOWER PRICE FOR RICE THAN FREE MARKET

Vientiane MEGNING LAO in Lao No 9, Nov 80 p 4

['Good Works, Good People' column by Phet Thanou]

[Text] I had the opportunity to meet and talk with Aunt Phan, a native of Ban Nong Bon, Nong Bon Canton, Saisettha District, Vientiane City and Province, who sold more rice to the state than anyone last year in Saisettha District. The talk took place in an atmosphere of intimacy like that of a family. She expressed her feelings very frankly, saying in part: "Up till now I had no doubt about party and state policy so I decided to sell the state almost one half of the rice I harvested."

She talked a lot as though not in a hurry and continued. "Oh, speaking of the rice last year, I was very sad, it was quite dry. If the drought had not threatened severely, I guess I would have probably sold the state much more than this. I wanted a part in contributing to the national unreservedly, but I cannot do any other work. I only know how to cultivate rice fields, which has been my livelihood. I am a person who had misfortune from the old regime in learning. I could not read. I learned to read and write since the time of the establishment of the new regime. So I brought the rice from my hard work as a portion for the party and state."

[Question] How does it differ, selling to the state and selling to private individuals? What do you think?

I hurried to seek an answer at once while she spit out betel juice.

"Speaking of the differences between selling to the state and selling to a private merchant, they are as far apart as heaven and earth, because I do not want to have the rice fall into the hands of a group that buys at five and sells at ten. I sold to the state. You see, the price of rice at the market in the past month was 10 kip a kg, but the state still sold one kg for three kip, the same as it bought from us. I sold the rice to the state for I did not want the private entrepreneur to sell and oppress our people. So I will get a lower price than the private individual gave but I am satisfied to have a part in helping our nation."

Before I took my leave she spoke briefly, saying she will sell much more rice to the state than last year because the rice this year is estimated to be an excellent crop. Her words and all her actions showed the true collective spirit. We ought to learn from the example of Aunt Phan.

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## BRIEFS

OVERSEAS SUBSCRIPTION--A Lao comrade in France, who does not wish his name published, and Comrade Phouthon, Ban That Khao, have written letters to VIENTIANE MAI asking about subscriptions and prices of the newspaper. [Question] I am living in France and would like to subscribe to VIENTIANE MAI. How do I go about it? Can VIENTIANE MAI be sent directly? [Answer] For VIENTIANE MAI subscriptions abroad both in the past as now, we just do not have the facilities to serve you because we do not have bank accounts abroad. Therefore, a subscription or mailing is very difficult. In the past Lao friends abroad could read VIENTIANE MAI because the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent copies to them. So we advise you to contact our Embassy directly to have them write to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a subscription to be forwarded officially. This way is better. Those in France where there is no embassy should write directly to the ministry, which can facilitate the matter as conditions permit. VIENTIANE MAI cannot mail directly because there are difficulties, especially in shipping and collecting the subscription fee. We hope that our Lao comrade, who does not want his name published, understands. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Dec 80 pp 2, 4] 9613

CSO: 4206

## VARIOUS IMPROVEMENT PLANS APPROVED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 11 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] ISLAMABAD, Feb. 10. The Executive Committee of the National Economic Council, which met here today with Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan in the chair, considered and approved a number of wide-ranging development projects in different sectors of the national economy.

In the IRRIGATION sector, the ECNEC approved SCARP Mardan. The project will cover 2,10,000 acres of cultivable commanded area of the Upper and Lower Swat canal systems in Charsada and Nowshera tehsils of district Peshawar and Mardan and Swabi tehsils of district Mardan. It will be implemented in two phases over a period of seven and a half years at a total cost of Rs.2000.00 million.

In the same sector, the ECNEC gave approval to SCARP VI. The project envisages reclamation of a gross area of 1.46 million acres of optimisation of agricultural production on 1.26 million acres of cultivable commanded area lying under the command of Panjnad Abbasa Canal System in Rahimyar Khan district and some villages in Bahawalpur, D.G. Khan and Sukkur district. The project, entails, an expenditure of Rs.1776.5 million.

In the field of AGRICULTURE, the ECNEC approved Punjab Extension and Agricultural Development Project which will be implemented over a period of 5 years at an estimated cost of Rs.193.50 million including foreign exchange of Rs.79.78 million.

The Committee accorded approval to a similar scheme in Sind namely, Sind Agricultural Extension and Adaptive Research Project to be executed in 4½ years, the scheme will cost Rs.153.25 million with a foreign

exchange component of Rs.41.63 million.

It accorded approval to a project to use previous irrigation water by providing water control structures on about 12000 water-courses in Punjab.

Under the project, entailing an outlay of Rs.274.08 million, 12,000 water courses will be improved in 18 irrigated districts of Punjab.

The Committee gave approval to a scheme designed to establish a national research capability with a network of four research stations to tackle the problems of the arid areas and develop techniques for the best land use in the arid regions of the country. The Project, to be completed by 1982-83, will involve a total expenditure of Rs. 50.00 million.

In the same sector, the ECNEC approved extension of Central Cotton Research Institute, Multan at a cost of Rs.35.21 million with foreign exchange component of Rs.18.49 million.

The ECNEC also approved a project for breeding Karakul sheep in Baluchistan. The project costing Rs.28.31 million among other things, is aimed at establishing a Karakul Sheep Development Centre to produce high-quality Karakul breeding stock for distribution to the interested breeders in pilot Karakul sheep production areas and to carry out extension work to assist the Karakul sheep breeders to improve their pasture and sheep husbandry and to help them in the preservation and the sale of their Karakul lambskins.

In the MANPOWER sector, the ECNEC approved a national vocational training project which will be executed in 5 years at an

estimated expenditure of Rs.431.38 million.

The World Bank will provide Rs.250.00 million while the United Nations Development Programme will extend technical assistance of an amount of Rs.13.80 million towards the implementation of the project.

In the INDUSTRIAL sector, the ECNEC gave approval to the revised estimates of Rs.599.43 million including foreign exchange of Rs.240.62 million for the Thatta Cement Project. An expenditure of Rs. 381.79 million inclusive of foreign exchange worth Rs.227.00 million has already been incurred on the project which is expected to come on-stream towards the end of 1981.

In the same sector, the Committee approved development of an export processing zone at Karachi, initially over an area of 200 acres, for industrial and commercial establishments for export purposes.

The projects sanctioned by the ECNEC in the MINERALS sub-sector of the industrial sector envisage development of Hazara Phosphate Kakul Mines and establishment of Kakul Phosphate Crushing and Grinding Plant at a total cost of Rs.36.76 million with foreign exchange worth Rs.14.50 million.

The development of Hazara Phosphate Kakul Mines scheme is stipulated to be completed in 12 months while the Kakul Phosphate Crushing and Grinding Plant is to become operational in 18 months period.

The Phosphate rock so mined and crushed would totally substitute the imported rock phosphate costing over Rs.21.00 million per annum, required by the existing single super phosphate plants of National Fertiliser Corporation at Faisalabad and Jaranwala.

The ECNEC approved revised cost of Rs440.29 million including expenditure in foreign exchange to the tune of Rs204.71 million and working capital of Rs58.00 million for the Lashelle Textile Mills which has already gone into trial production.

In the COMMUNICATIONS sector, the ECNEC approved revised scheme for extension of the existing electric traction over the Lahore-Khanewal Section to Samanatta at a cost of Rs212.00 million.

The Executive Committee approved a scheme in the PHYSICAL PLANNING and housing sector involving supply of water to the people in the north-western areas of Karachi. The scheme will be implemented in two and a half years at a total cost of Rs583.76 million including foreign exchange component of Rs129.02 million.

The Committee approved execution of additional works on the Hub Dam at a cost of Rs98.57 million inclusive of foreign exchange worth Rs14.37 million. The purpose of the additional works is to ensure satisfactory performance of the Dam and appliances for achievement of the Dam benefits.

In the EDUCATION sector, the Committee approved a project where work is to establish a Cadet College at Mastung in Baluchistan to be completed at a cost of Rs316.00 million, the

proposed college will be a residential institution comprising administrative and academic blocks. The college will provide education to 60 students each in classes VII to XII, imparting military training and having extensive facilities for sports and games.

The ECNEC gave its approval to a multi-disciplinary scheme designed to improve land productivity, develop animal husbandry and bring improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the people in Gilgit district.

The project, costing Rs25.77 million, will promote self-reliance and develop the relatively remote and impoverished subdivisions of Gilgit district which also have high incidence of opium addiction.

In the HEALTH sector, the ECNEC approved a polio vaccine and equipment project.

The project, to be executed in the National Institute of Health, Islamabad over a period of five years, will cost Rs24.65 million including foreign exchange of Rs24.00 million.

The ECNEC decided to resume the Napier Mole Road Bridge over the China Creek at Karachi as the Jinnah Bridge. The bridge, being constructed at a cost of Rs146.00 million including foreign exchange amounting to Rs38.00 million, connects East Wharves of Port of Karachi and Kiamari to the Karachi city.

## PRIVATE SECTOR TO BUILD FOOD STORAGE AREAS

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 7 Feb 81 pp 1, 5

(Text)

The Government has decided to encourage the private sector to build food storage godowns in the areas to be specified by the Food Department, the Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture, Vice-Admiral Muhammad Fazl Janjua, said in Lahore on Friday.

In an interview with APP, he said the measure was designed to increase the food storage capacity and to save the precious grain from being damaged by the vagaries of the season.

He said the godowns built according to the Food Department specifications would be hired by the Government for longer periods and on fair rent.

Necessary facilities, including the ADGP loans would be provided to those investing in the venture.

Mr Janjua said he met the Punjab Governor, Lt-Gen. Ghulam Jilani, during his stay in Lahore and discussed with him the modalities of the proposal.

He said the Government being fully conscious of the importance of the matter was also taking appropriate measures in the public sector to increase the storage capacity. All the Provincial Governments were building the godowns. The National Legislative Cell has been asked to build stores of three lakh ton capacity under a crash programme.

Admiral Janjua said the

World Bank has also provided assistance for increasing the wheat storage capacity by five lakh tons and rice storage capacity by 40,000 tons. The construction of the new godowns under this programme was likely to begin by July 1 next.

He said tremendous increase in the production of foodgrains required substantial increase in the storage capacity as well for which the private sector was being encouraged to come forward to assist the Government.

PFI adds: Admiral Janjua has called for optimum mechanisation of agriculture to attain maximum produce in the country.

This was stated by the Minister during his visit of the Farming Management Training and Research Institute, at Niaz Baig, near Lahore.

The Minister said the emphasis by agro-experts and tillers in the country should be on more produce with minimum tillage.

Mr Janjua advised the trainees and staff of the institute to work hard to impart knowledge to the farmers for proper utilisation of irrigation water and water-courses.

The Minister was informed by the Director of the Institute that it had introduced a crash programme for the water course improvement.

The Minister also planted a sapling at the Institute in connection with the summer tree-plantation campaign.

COLUMNIST DEPICTS LAW IN LAND AS 'LAUGHING MATTER'

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 9 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Masood Hanan in "The Saturday Column": "A Laughing Matter"]

[Text]

"Hi there, Copsy," I said.  
 "Nice to see you smiling."  
 "Oh hello, hello," Copsy replied.  
 "You know Copsy," I said, "you must be the hundredth traffic cop I've seen in the last week who is smiling all the time. What's going on?"  
 "Why nothing," said Copsy giggling.  
 "I bet you've been promoted," I said.  
 "Nonsense," replied Copsy.  
 "Let's see," I said. "You've got a special increment."  
 "Whatever is that?" asked Copsy.  
 "I know what," I said. "You've been posted to the Police Academy at Sihala."  
 "That's no laughing matter," he replied giggling.  
 "Hey Copsy stop giggling. What's going on?" I asked.  
 "You may find it hard to believe," he replied.  
 "In matters political I confess I find everything hard to believe but go on."  
 "I am grinning because the traffic is in such a mess," said Copsy.  
 "I don't believe it," I said.  
 "That's what I told you," Copsy said holding his sides.  
 "But the traffic mess is no laughing matter," I complained.  
 "It is, as far as the Force is concerned," Copsy replied.  
 "Can you explain it?" I asked.  
 "I am truly dumbfounded."  
 "Glad to," said Copsy. "Just wait till I get my breath back."  
 "I am all ears," I said.  
 "We are in agreement," began Copsy. "that traffic is in a mess."  
 "We are," I said.  
 "The ordinary cop on the road has been getting the rough end of it," he said. "In a country where all rules have gone to pot, the cop is supposed to fashion order

out of chaos with one blast on his whistle."  
 "It's a sad point of view," Copsy said.  
 "What no one realises," he carried on, "is that the road cop cannot change the mentality of the public. There are bigger factors in play here, beyond the scope of any cop."  
 "So what are you saying?" I asked.  
 "Imagine the following scenario," said Copsy. "A car driven by a first generation owner cuts through a red light. Copsy, that is self, blows on the whistle. The car driver shows me two upright fingers and carries on."  
 "OK so you take down his number."  
 "I do just that and hand in the 'challan' at the office. Next thing I know my backside is on fire."  
 "How come?" I asked.  
 "The car driver is well connected. His uncle is in the police and three of his cousins are magistrates. What's more the Mayor's son is his class fellow and his sister is married to an income tax officer who knows my boss whose return he took care of recently. I got it in the neck and the rule breaker goes scot free."  
 "Aw shucks Copsy," I said.  
 "You are exaggerating things."  
 "Am I?" asked Copsy. "Every time the Force hauls in a traffic offender there's hell to pay in one quarter or another. I tell you we can't take chances any way."  
 "One isolated incident doesn't hold good for the entire city," I said.  
 "You'd be surprised," said Copsy. "Everyone and I mean everyone is well connected one way or another. The Force is helpless."  
 "I don't believe things are that bad."

"Oh sure, now and then we catch the unfortunate few who have absolutely no connections, though how they can claim to be Pakistanis if they haven't any connections is beyond me."  
 "How do you know which offenders to catch?" I asked.  
 "Comes with experience," said Copsy. "The ones who break the traffic rules blatantly are the ones who are dangerously well connected. We can spot them and when we see them in action, we look the other way."  
 "Sorry state of affairs Copsy," I said.  
 "Don't worry, we have reconciled to it by now."  
 "But Copsy," I said, "if the traffic sense is missing, surely you can teach that without fining them."  
 "You must be daft," said Copsy. "A country where 78% flunk the BA exams is obviously in no mood to be taught. If the education authorities can't teach what miracles do you expect from a poor cop?"  
 "You have a point there," I said, "but what's the harm in briefing the public on traffic rules?"  
 "There's no harm in it," said Copsy, "and neither is there any good in it. The public has enough problems already without the Force resorting to preaching. In any case can I pass for a preacher?"  
 "No way," I replied. "You were born to look like a cop. Say I almost forgot. Why is the police force laughing anyway? If traffic has gone crazy there is no reason you should too."  
 "Are you kidding?" asked Copsy. "There's a mad jungle out there with everyone in a hurry to get nowhere. In the middle of all that madness stands the cop. There's only one thing he can do."  
 "And that's to laugh?" I asked.  
 "That's right," said Copsy giggling uncontrollably.

LIVESTOCK SMUGGLING TO AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 11 Feb 81 p 8

[Article by Saeed Qureshi]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 10. Large-scale smuggling of livestock from Punjab to Afghanistan has been reported by the knowledgeable sources.

Every day scores of trucks carrying buffaloes, cows and sheep cross the Attock Bridge, giving the impression that their destination is Peshawar and other parts of the NWFP.

The trucks are off-loaded at fixed points in Peshawar and Bara, from where the livestock is transported across the border through

routes known only to the smugglers.

Although the illegal livestock export is reported to be in vogue for the past many year, yet the dubious business gained momentum after massive influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan. Certain businessmen among the refugees are reported to be in league with the local traders with the former assisting the latter in quick disposal of the much needed livestock in Afghanistan.

Owing to the upheaval and civil war situation in Afghanistan, the rearing of livestock has slowed down, spurring the meat prices. According to reports the beef is selling at Rs. 25 a kilo in Afghanistan. Afghans being voracious eaters of beef are prepared to pay any price for the relished dish.

This concomitantly is believed to have resulted in the widespread and persisting scarcity of meat in Pakistan, since the beginning of the last year.

CSO: 4220

## AYAL OIL WELL INAUGURATED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 9 Feb 81 pp 1, 8

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 8: The drilling of Oil and Gas Development Corporation's (OGDC) deep exploratory well at Ayal was inaugurated by Mashuddin, Additional Secretary Incharge, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources today, says an official handout issued here.

The well is located approximately 78 kilometers south-east of Islamabad in Jhelum district in OGDC's Salt Range Prospecting Licence.

The location of drilling site was established by expensive geological and seismic survey using sophisticated/digital equipment in the area. The seismic survey, its interpretation and rigging up were made all by Pakistani experts of OGDC. Further drilling operations will also be undertaken by Pakistani professionals.

The well is planned to be drilled down to a depth of 2800 meters and to test the eocene, paleocene and cambrian formations which have produced oil in the Potohar basin.

It may be mentioned here that the OGDC have three modern rigs

deployed on development drilling at Tui fields and drilling of another exploratory well at Sugan in Sind is in final stages. At Dhodak, drilling and testing of three development wells have been completed and preparations for drilling of the fourth well are in hand.

Besides drilling operations, OGDC's five seismic and two geological parties are conducting field operations in different parts of the country. One party is being deployed at Pirkoh Gas Field in preparation for commencement of development drilling programme for this field.

In addition to its independent activities, OGDC is engaged in petroleum exploration through joint ventures with major international oil companies. The Gulf-OGDC joint venture is presently drilling an exploratory well at Finkapur in Potohar with Union Texas in Badin, Sind and with Shell at Bahawalpur.

Preparations are in hand to start seismic surveys in the Dhadar Concessions in Baluchistan and Sind granted to the OGDC/BP, Joint Venture last year.

CSO: 4220



## PROPOSED LAKHRA COAL POWER PLANT VIABLE

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 11 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Sikander Hayat]

[Text] ISLAMABAD, Feb. 10: The proposal to set up a power plant at the Lakhra (Sind) coal mines has been found economically viable, said a source close to the Japanese experts team which is currently doing the feasibility survey.

The proposal includes development of 244 million tons of coal reserves and setting up a 250 MW coal thermal power plant on the site.

Now that the domestic oil production is stuck around 3.5 million barrels a year this gives flip to the awareness that other energy resources particularly the coal, which have been neglected so far, should be tapped.

According to latest reports the national oil output fell by six per cent in 1979-80 from 3.75 million in the preceding year.

Energy experts here believe that the time has come to concentrate on the exploitation of coal, which now forms only 6.5 per cent of the

total energy-mix, primarily by neutralising the impression that there cannot be a substitute for the oil.

The experts say over the years such an air of indifference to coal has developed that nobody wants to touch the half a billion tons of its reserves in the country "even with a pair of tongs."

The case in point, they point out, is a coal gasification plant now lying at Daudkhel for the last many years only because policy-makers in this sector treat the process as uneconomical.

Among other reasons being advanced against the exploitation of coal are the cumbersome logistics and the high contents of impurities in the indigenous coal.

So, sometime back when the Baluchistan Development Board showed keenness to shift this plant to Quetta they were scared away with the same 'maxim' that

the coal gasification is uneconomical.

On the other hand, there was insistence that a gas pipeline should be laid from Sui to Quetta, which is now being done at a cost of Rs. 645 million. At present there are less than 4,000 gas consumers, mostly government offices, in Quetta who are fed air-mixed liquefied petroleum gas.

The share of coal as a percentage of energy-mix has decreased and the production of 1.2 million tons in 1971 has only increased to 1.5 million tons in 1979-80. This increase is indicative of the growth of the brick-kiln industry which now consumes 96 per cent of the coal.

The annual compound growth in production has been only 1.9 per cent: Sind: 12.4 per cent; Punjab: 1.6 per cent; NWFP: 12.4 per cent and Baluchistan a decline of 0.7 per cent.

CSO: 4220

SIND ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM REVISED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 11 Feb 81 p 8

[Article by Minhaj Barna]

[Text]

KARACHI, Feb. 10: Sind's Annual Development Programme for the fiscal year 1980-81 has drastically been reapportioned and fund allocation for 26 new and on-going schemes has been withdrawn, according to official sources.

The funds thus saved come to over Rs. 115 million which, as given to understand, are likely to be added to the earmarked allocation for other projects, considered to be "more important".

The total size of the ADP, which was estimated at Rs. 972 million, has not been reduced, the sources said.

The new and on-going schemes are altogether 18 and includes scheme for improvement and expansion of fish harbour, and construction of alternate fish harbour at Korangi which has been put off

for the next financial year.

They also include schemes for improvement of primary schools and construction of over-head bridge on River Malir, aimed at connecting Shaheed-e-Millat Road with Korangi.

The scheme for irrigating parts of Nara and Thar deserts has also been put off for future Plan.

The funds withdrawn from schemes included five new schemes of irrigation sector, two of agriculture, two of housing and physical planning, two of education, four of planning and development, one of social welfare and another one pertaining to manpower and employment sector.

The block allocation for emergencies amounting to Rs. 25 million has also been withdrawn.

# THIRTY PERCENT INCREASE IN CHICKEN OUTPUT

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 9 Feb 81 p 3

[Text]

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 8: More than 26 organisations breeding chicks, 20 poultry feed mills and over 1,900 poultry farms are presently working in the Punjab. This was disclosed by Mohammad Salim Qureshi, Director, Poultry Research Institute Rawalpindi, while inaugurating the 16th seven-day training course for the promotion of poultry breeding.

He said that over Rs.1,000 million had been invested in this industry, which had resulted in 30 per cent increase of production this year, as compared to 1979. He said so far 38 installations of one-day chicks, 26 poultry feed mills and over 3,300 poultry farms, besides 55 breeding farms for birds had been established since 1974.

The Director informed the participants that the government was keen to boost poultry industry on commercial level in private sector and had introduced five new departments in Poultry Research Institute, Rawalpindi, to streamline poultry breeding on modern and scientific lines.

These departments, he said, dealt with breeding, research, marketing and expansion. A laboratory, equipped with the most modern apparatus was expected to go into operation by July this year, he informed.

He added that in Barani areas, which are playing a vital role in the development of poultry, 372 poultry farms, 40 breeding farms and 12 hatcheries had been estab-

lished. Four state-owned poultry farms had been set up at Sina, Gujrat, Mianwali and Attock.

Dr. Saleem said there were 4.42 million chicks in Barani areas, providing over 140 million eggs and 1.23 million livestock annually, valued at 100 million rupees.

The Directorate of Poultry Production, Punjab, has distributed 19,742 poultry units comprising 118,452 chicks in the rural areas, he said.

The Director General ABAD, Brig. Muzaffar Ali Khan, inaugurated the training course in which 123 persons from different walks of life including women were participating.

CSO: 4220

## PAKISTAN

### BRIEFS

SUBVERSIVE POSTERS CONFISCATED--Peshawar, Feb 2--The Government of NWFP has with immediate effect ordered the forfeiture of two Urdu posters captioned 'Mulk Bharki Taleemi Darshgahon main Khooni Sazish [All Educational Institutions in the Country Take to the Streets] and 'Logo Faisala kar lo' [All Power to the People] issued by People's Students Federation and defunct Pakistan Peoples Party, respectively, says an official handout. Both the posters contained material aimed at exciting disaffection towards the present regime in Pakistan and thus attracting the mischief of Section 24(I) (I) of the West Pakistan Press and Publications Ordinance 1963.--APP [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 3 Feb 81 p 8]

SUGAR IN OPEN MARKET--Sugar will be available in the open market from Monday (tomorrow) after 11 years. The sugar is being brought in the open market in accordance with the Government policy to allow the sugar mills sell their surplus after meeting production targets in the open market. The Bannu Sugar Mills on Saturday sold 1000 bags of its surplus produce to a Lahore trader at the rate of Rs 1150 per 100 Kg. bag, or Rs 11.50 per Kg. Sale of sugar was banned in the open market after the sugar crisis in 1969. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 8 Feb 81 p 1]

CSO: 4220

GENERAL AMNESTY DECLARED ON 33D ANNIVERSARY

Madras THE HINDU in English 5 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Colombo, Feb. 4.

Thirtytwo men had their death sentences commuted to life imprisonment today and were shifted from the Death Row at Colombo's prison. [as published]

They were beneficiaries of a general amnesty granted by the Sri Lanka President, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene to mark the country's 33rd anniversary of independence.

Five hundred and thirteen prisoners, including 41 women, most of whom were first offenders or those who had been sentenced to less than six months, were released under the amnesty.

All prisoners were also given a remission to three weeks for each year served in prison.

Independence day celebrations were centred on religious observances after the usual parade and march-past by the armed services and school children were cancelled following an outbreak of cholera.

Mr. Jayewardene, Prime Minister Premadasa and Cabinet Ministers attended the religious ceremonies this morning.--AFP.

CSO: 4220

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